

CONVENTION NUMBER SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 30, 1914

NUMBER 9

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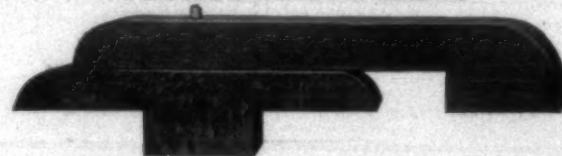
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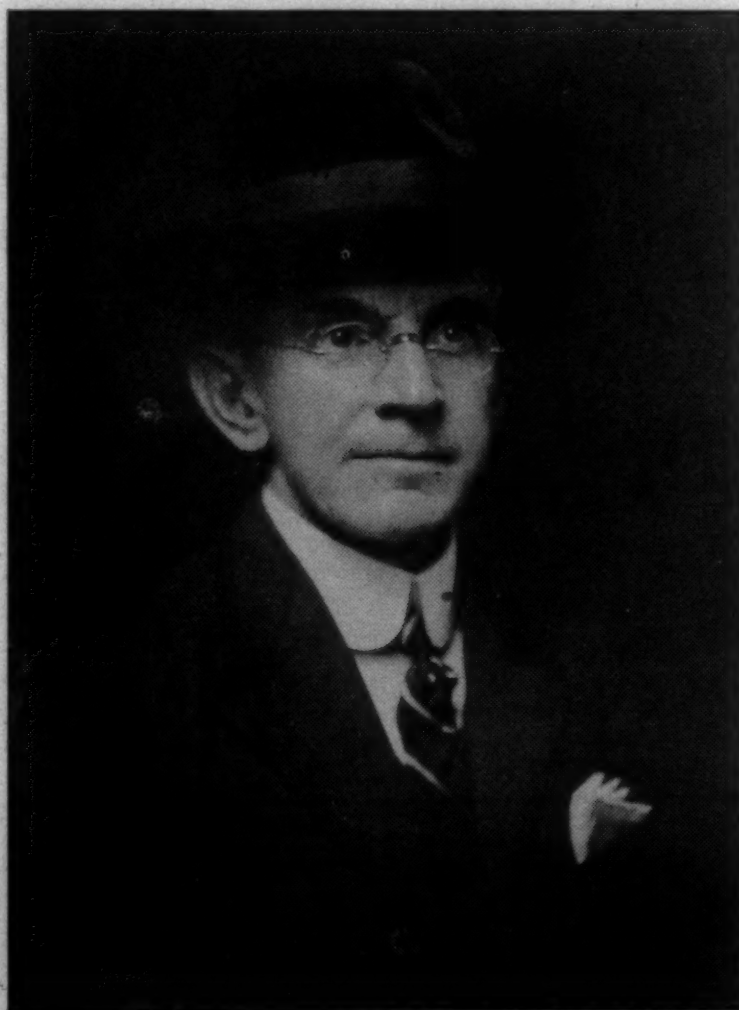
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 30, 1914

NUMBER 9



TRACY I. HICKMAN, AUGUSTA, GA.,
President American Cotton Manufacturers' Association

President's Annual Address

Fellow Members of the Association: It gives me great pleasure to greet you at this, our Eighteenth, Annual Convention.

It is also my valued privilege to extend to guests present our greetings and most hearty welcome.

The history of our organization is following closely that of other like trade guilds and associations, the world over and from time immemorial, beginning with gatherings largely social in their nature by which men in a competitive business became acquainted with each other and gradually awakened to a sense of community of interest; then following, an increasing freedom and willingness in the exchange of ideas and information, particularly on trade and technical subjects; resulting ultimately in a complete appreciation and realization of the strength of organization and co-operative effort. Those engaged in every successful industry in every country and, indeed, in every civilization, sooner or later, have felt and yielded to the need of united effort.

The whole world, today more than ever, is studying this inevitable evolution of commerce and industry. Nations approach the problem from different viewpoints; some encourage co-operation even to the extent of adding to its paternalism; all recognize and accept it in one form or another for it is the will of the people. Germany has developed an elaborate educational system for teaching the true relation and value of individual co-operation in economics; has fostered it and aided by state co-operation until she is the most feared rival in foreign commerce. Japan is equally awake and only less advanced because of lack of means.

Broadly speaking, both consolidation and co-operation develop and appear under pressure of unreasonable competition or over production; hence, some industries have progressed farther along those lines than others. It is only comparatively recently that the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States has been brought face to face with conditions demanding such radical re-adjustments in its business methods; having been possessed of the greatest home market the world has ever seen, with a supply only approximating the demand, with competition largely domestic only. The individual units acting independently have greatly developed and prospered.

Without consuming your time by sketching more than the barest outline of this thought, I wish to emphasize to you that while this industry is still free from consolidations approaching monopolies and even of healthful co-operative organization beyond the advisory stage, that both economic and political developments have brought us to a point where steps must be taken towards more actual and real co-operation. With the mistakes of others clearly before us and with careful and prudent counsel, we

can so proceed as not only to maintain but to exceed the splendid record of our past, and all within both the letter and spirit of the Law. By following sound principles and effecting legitimate economies each can conserve his own business and add to the prosperity of all others concerned—the producer of the raw material, the manufacturer, the merchant and the consumer. Economies must be effected in buying and handling raw materials, in processes of manufacture and in the distribution of the product;

gain but probably also will constitute our greatest step toward economic independence.

Many manufacturers have given much thought and study to this question and have foreseen and followed to a considerable extent the general form and direction of a successful answer, but the shadow of economic dependence has always obscured the path of definite and complete accomplishment.

And so, I have taken the liberty of departing from our custom of presenting for your attention a

There will also be submitted a plan that seems perfectly feasible for successfully disposing of the other and equally difficult matter of financing cotton transactions. This is more or less familiar to most of you as the Duke Warehouse plan; it will be explained in the report of the special organization committee, and discussed by speakers at our banquet.

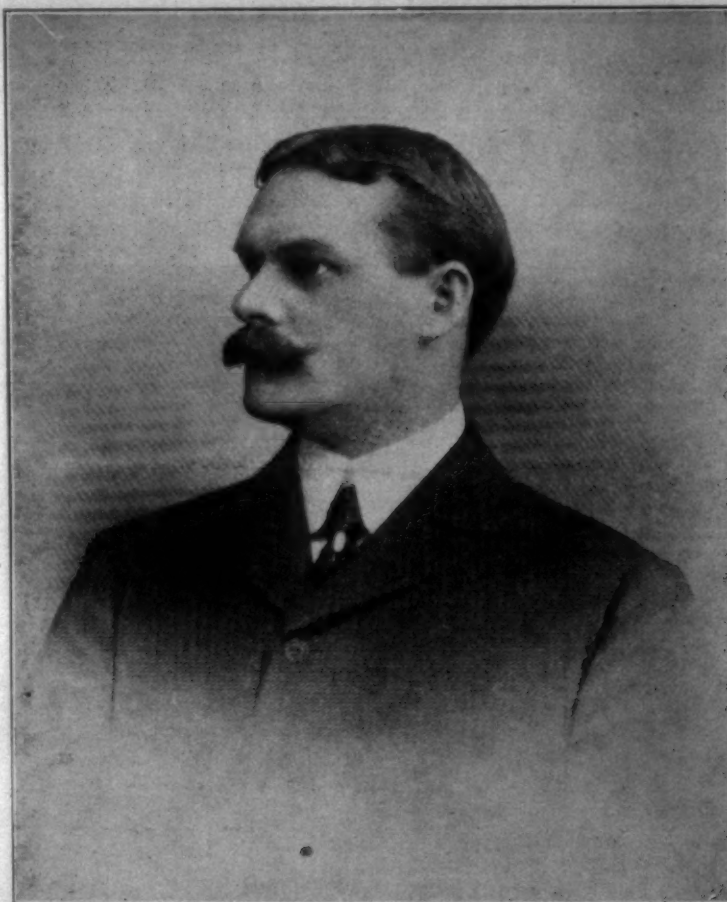
In view of the fact that the manufacture of cotton is an industry more than one hundred years old, that it is a very large one spread over the entire civilized world, that the evolution of its technical processes has been the achievement of very many trained minds both practically and scientifically educated, it appears extremely unlikely that radical changes or improvements in processes of manufacture are to be expected. The greatest opportunities along this line seem to lie in acquiring greater skill in the use of inferior cottons to produce a given result, in diminishing the amount of waste made and in the utilization and working up of waste.

The standardization of sales notes, the adoption of standards of moisture or regain, the correction of some well known trade abuses in the sale of dye-stuffs and certain supplies, an organized and well administered bureau for guarding against customs-undervaluations of imports, are all matters of extreme importance and are making satisfactory progress in the hands of standing committees.

Although the new Tariff Act has been passed and has been in actual operation for some time, the work of your Tariff and Legislative Committee is no means ended, for it is naturally to be expected that there are uneven places in the measure that will require smoothing out, the pointing out of which will undoubtedly be left to manufacturers. It is by no means believed that the amount of importations forms a conclusive method of judging the effect of the new tariff bill upon the cotton industry. Up to the present time, the effect has been largely one of the pressure of threatened importations, domestic manufacturers meeting prices and holding the business at figures that are profitless in many instances. As was frequently prophesied during the tariff hearings and at the time the bill was under consideration, in few if any of the cases where the already small profits to the manufacturers have been squeezed out has the ultimate consumer been the gainer; such reductions have been absorbed in the cost of distribution. As a whole, the manufacturers of the country have loyally supported the Administration in the trial of its new tariff measure in the hope that an analysis of its workings will lead to corrective legislation where required, to the benefit of the producer and still without detriment to the consumer.

that is, does it take the same twist Further study of foreign markets

Continued on Page 23.)



Retiring President,
Stuart W. Cramer
Charlotte, N. C.

lost motion and waste at every step must be reduced to a minimum.

Periods such as we have been passing through are hard and wearing, but the process is a natural one. It is a well known principle of biology that "A live thing is distinguished from a dead thing by the multiplicity of the changes at any moment taking place in it." It is certainly reassuring that we must be very much alive, indeed, at this time if the changes in the conditions of our business during the past few years indicate anything; we seem to have had everything except increases in the prices for our product.

In taking stock of the situation and considering where to begin, it so happens that the natural beginning of addressing ourselves to the problem of raw materials is the one the successful solution of which will result not only in much direct

variety of papers largely technical, and beg to direct your thoughts during this convention exclusively to the more fundamental problems affecting the cotton manufacturing industry; and, particularly do I ask your consideration of the subject of reforms in the buying, handling and carrying of cotton.

A discussion of that question naturally deals, first, with the rules and conditions under which cotton is bought and sold; and, second, with financing both the commodity and the mercantile transaction. As will be shown by speakers who will address you and by the report of your committee on cotton exchanges, movements are already under way indicating a great improvement in, if not altogether a completely satisfactory adjustment of conditions governing the first phase of the question, viz: the rules for buying and selling cotton.

PERMANENT COLORS CREATE PERMANENT TRADE

THE INSISTENT DEMAND OF THE CONSUMER FOR FAST COLORS MAKES IT IMPERATIVE THAT THE RETAILER, THE JOBBER, THE CUTTER-UP AND TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS RECOGNIZE THE QUESTION, FASTNESS OF COLORS, AS A MOST IMPORTANT ONE.

Indigo

The introduction of synthetic Indigo by the Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik in 1897 greatly lowered its cost, simplified its application and placed it on a scientific basis. The immediate practical result has been that Indigo is used on an ever increasing scale in the production of overall goods (denims) for working garments worn by artisans of all classes everywhere, as well as for navy blues with white designs, in percales and similar fabrics which are so largely used the world over for women's house and working dresses. Nothing has yet been found which is as well suited as Indigo for these and many other purposes, since it combines minimum cost, brilliancy of color and satisfactory fastness. In fact, the word "Indigo" to the consuming public is a guarantee of a durable and satisfactory color.

Indanthrenes

Unfortunately, however, Indigo produces only a Blue, while the trade requires every shade in fast and brilliant colors. To Dr. Rene Bohn, Director of the Badische Anilin-& Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, a/Rhein, should be given credit for the discovery of the series of dyestuffs derived from Anthracene, known as Indanthrene Dyes, which produce fast colors in every desired shade and tone. The introduction of these dyes in the cotton industry has created a new standard for fastness and brilliancy, in which combined respects they excel any colors heretofore known. Indanthrenes are actually permanent while the fibre lasts, meeting therefore every trade requirement, a fact so well demonstrated that today the word "Indanthrene" (pronounced In-dan-threne) is synonymous with "Fast Colors." There is probably no factor of greater importance in the manufacture of cotton goods than the fastness of the colors, in that it constitutes a most attractive selling argument, increases their popularity, and broadens the market for them.

BADISCHE COMPANY

Reports of Committees

Report of Committee on International Federation.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association:

At the request of your president I have prepared a brief report of my visit to the International Cotton Congress which convened at The Hague, Holland, June the 9th, 10th and 11th, 1913, and which I herewith submit.

While The Hague was the officially appointed meeting place yet the business sessions of the Congress were held at Scheveningen, a suburban town of The Hague, and one of the most beautiful and fashionable watering places in all Europe.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association not being affiliated with the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations (hereafter referred to as the International Federation) your delegates did not participate in the deliberations of the Congress or take any part in its official acts; however they were most cordially received by the officials of the Congress and were shown every consideration and courtesy including the privilege of the floor. They were also invited and most cordially received at all the social functions given to the Congress by the Netherlands Association of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' and by the officials of the cities of Scheveningen, Rotterdam, Delft, The Hague and the Government of Holland. Also by the officials of the International and Universal Cotton Exhibition in the city of Ghent, Belgium. These entertainments consisted of excursions, teas, receptions and banquets. The official reception in the Court Hall of the Binnenhof at The Hague by the Government of the Netherlands was a most brilliant affair and was honored by the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Henry and the Queen's Ministers of State.

The proceedings of the Congress were most thorough and business-like, and while the extension, cultivation and growth of cotton was the predominating question, yet the discussions covered a much broader field. For instance, papers were read and discussed on various subjects some of which were as follows:

- 1st—The work of the British Cotton Growing Association.
- 2nd—Progress of Cotton Growing in the United States.
- 3rd—Better Baling of American Cotton.
- 4th—Cotton Growing in India.
- 5th—Cotton Cultivation and Cotton Damping in India.
- 6th—Cotton Cultivation in the German Colonies.
- 7th—Cotton Growing in the French Colonies.
- 8th—Cotton Testing Houses at the Ports of Arrival.
- 9th—The German Cotton Yarn Contract.
- 10th—The Infringement of Trade Marks and Unfair Competition in the Making up of Yarns and Prices.

11th—The Italian Law in Regard to Trade Marks.

12th—Legislation for the Prevention of Infringements of Trade Marks, etc.

All of which were most interesting and instructive.

The invitation, which we extended to the International Federation to send delegates to the next annual meeting of our association, was warmly received by the Congress and referred to the International Committee who subsequently acknowledged same in a formal but most courteous letter.

Sir Charles Macara, President of the International Committee and Mr. Arno Schmidt, Secretary, manifested a very deep interest in the American Cotton Manufacturer's Association and expressed an earnest desire that we should join and become an active member of the International Federation. They outlined fully and clearly the plans and workings of the Federation and pointed out wherein membership in the Federation would be of advantage to our Association and to all other American spinners and manufacturers. I told the gentlemen that I had no authority to speak for the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, but that I would upon my return to the States, make known their wishes to the president and to the Board of Governors of our Association who would in due course communicate with them upon the subject. In compliance therewith, I made a full and complete report of my interview with Sir Charles Macara and Mr. Schmidt to the Board of Governors at a special meeting of the Board held in Charlotte on November 5th last. After thoroughly discussing the subject, the Board decided, by a unanimous vote, to invite Sir Charles Macara and Mr. Schmidt to visit the State and to address our Association at its next annual meeting, which is the present meeting, upon the advisability of having the American Cotton Manufacturer's Association become a member of the International Federation, which invitation was in due course transmitted to Sir Charles Macara and Mr. Schmidt by the duly authorized officers of our Association—the President and the Secretary-Treasurer. But to our regret neither of these gentlemen could be present. Sir Charles, owing to press of other matters, could not leave England, and Mr. Schmidt was traveling in India.

In view of the fact that we have been deprived of the pleasure of having Sir Charles Macara and Mr. Schmidt address our association on the plans and workings of the International Federation and of the advantages which our association might derive from affiliating with them, I feel that it will not be amiss for me to incorporate in this report my own personal views and opinions upon the subject. There can be no doubt about the wonderful results that have been accomplished by the International Federation both in England and in Europe.

This combination of associations has not only promoted harmony and good feeling among the spinners and manufacturers of the old world, but has given them a power and an influence in business and in politics throughout England and Europe that is more powerful and far-reaching than was ever dreamed of by the very able and wise men who perfected the organization. In fact, this organization includes practically all of the spinners and the manufacturers in the world, outside of America, and I am persuaded to believe that the time is now at hand when it should be extended to include those of America. There has never been a time in the history of the world when its people were so close together in business, politics and in bonds of sympathy as they are at this time, and with the completion of the Panama Canal, which is but a day off, they will be drawn still more closely together. The International Associations of England and Europe need us and we need them, and I sincerely trust and recommend that this association appoint a committee for the purpose of studying this important question, and that said committee report to this Association at its next annual meeting its conclusions as to the advisability of this association's becoming affiliated with the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations of Manchester, England.

The peace and prosperity of the world demands it—International Federation—International Peace.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Jas. P. Gossett, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Tariff and Legislation.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:

Since the last meeting of the Association our Committee issued an additional Bulletin No. 7, which we present for record and this completes our work.

This bulletin contains the old and new tariff rates in convenient form for ready reference and take in connection with the six bulletins previously issued, makes a compact and complete history of the tariff question.

Your committee has not accomplished the results hoped for nor possibly what some of you anticipated, yet we feel that the work done will bear such fruit in the future, as to fully justify the time expended and the expense incurred.

Our work however, has been, in a sense, largely a campaign of education, inducing cotton manufacturers to think who had never before thought on the tariff question. At the outset of our work many were indifferent and apparently not in sympathy with the efforts of the committee, but in the heat of the fight on the tariff schedule, this indifference and lack of interest rap-

idly disappeared and now we find every cotton manufacturer is active and fully alive to the necessity, in the future, of being thoroughly familiar with every detail of this great question.

The schedule of rates under the present law are low—much lower than we advocated or endorsed and against which we protested most earnestly and vigorously, and we feel that we should congratulate ourselves that the rates are not even lower and more drastic. The efforts of your committee and associates, however, were exerted at the opportune time and succeeded in modifying the more extreme schedule proposed in the Congressional Committee.

Our industry, in our judgment, has not yet felt the full effect of the present tariff rates. Importations of textile goods for the first five months under the new law are somewhat in excess of the same period under the old law, but not to such an extent as to cause alarm. We attribute the small importations to the fact that the cotton business has been unusually active and profitable abroad for quite awhile, while our American trade has been depressed and in many cases unprofitable—hence our market is not yet attractive to the foreign manufacturer. However, when these conditions are reversed and our trade improves and foreign markets become depressed, then we must be prepared for and expect to meet the fiercest kind of competition.

To maintain our market, therefore, is going to test the nerve and ability of every cotton manufacturer in this country, and though staring under this new load imposed upon us, and beset on all sides by more or less adverse influences beyond our control, yet let us determine to stand together and refute that unsupported charge of one man that we are "industrial cowards."

We urge you, therefore, not to forget the issue nor become indifferent to its possible disastrous consequences but, to the contrary, remain firm and steadfast in advocacy of a law fair and just to the American cotton manufacturer and to the American wage earner.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee.

R. M. Miller, Jr., Chairman.

Report of Committee on Cotton Exchanges.

To the Members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association:

Your committee on cotton exchanges now renders this report to you at the conclusion of another year of effort on their part to secure reform as previously asked of the various cotton exchanges.

Your committee, however, makes its report this time in a spirit of greater encouragement than proffered at the times of other reports.

The New York Cotton Exchange

(Continued on Page 11)

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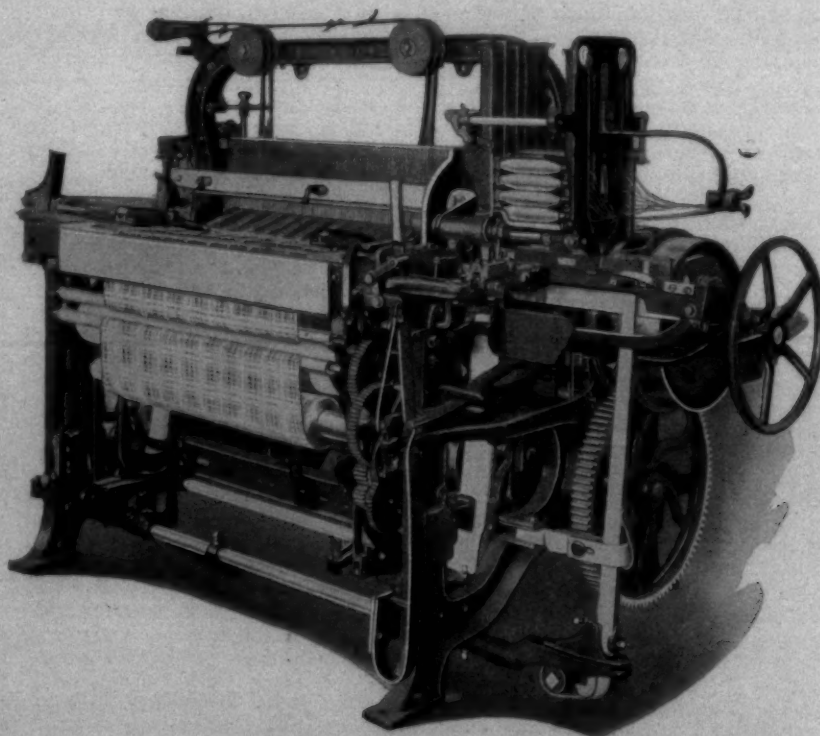
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Cotton Goods Export Trade

RALPH M. ODELL before American Cotton Manufacturers' Association

There is unquestionably a sound reason for an optimistic view of the future of American cotton goods trade. During the calendar year 1913 the total exports of all kinds of cotton manufactures from the United States amounted in value to over \$55,000,000 or more than double the exports in the year 1908. The loss of a considerable trade in China in the years immediately following 1905 and 1906 was very seriously felt by our mills but the opening up of the market in the Philippines following a readjustment of the tariff providing for the free entry of American goods enabled us to recover a large part of this loss and it is worthy of note that during the past six years our exports of piece goods have steadily grown, amounting in value to over \$32,000,000 in the calendar year 1913 as compared with only \$17,000,000 in 1908, an increase of 90 per cent. It is a fact that is perhaps generally known that no other country in the world, with the possible exception of Japan, has equalled this record of progress. My investigations of foreign markets during the past few years, under the direction of the Department of Commerce, have led to the firm conviction that there are enormous possibilities for a further expansion of this trade if we will seriously set ourselves to the task and widen the range of fabrics which we offer to the foreign buyer in accordance with the requirements and conditions of the markets.

As many of the members of this Association are aware, I have only recently returned from a visit to the Levant, Red Sea district, East Africa and South Africa, where, during a period of eighteen months, I had the opportunity of observing at first hand the conditions prevailing in those markets and the possibilities which they offer for the sale of American cotton goods. The Red Sea and East Africa have been for years one of the principal outlets for American gray goods and during the year 1913 we exported to those markets nearly 40,000,000 yards of this class of cotton manufactures out of our total exports of piece goods to the amount of 213,000,000 yards. Nearly 20 per cent of our exports of gray goods therefore find their way to these districts. In Arabia, Abyssinia, British and German East Africa and Uganda we furnish more gray cloth than all other countries combined. The extent to which we dominate the trade in this class of goods is evidenced by the fact that "Americani" is the word used by most of the natives to designate unbleached sheetings from whatever country they may come.

The success of our efforts and the rapid growth of our trade in the Red Sea district and East Africa is a striking indication of the possibilities which the foreign field offers as an outlet for the production of our mills, a production which it cannot be denied is constantly exceeding the requirements of the

domestic market. Our Red Sea trade suffered a decline last year because of the activities of Austrian manufacturers who, finding the demand in the Balkan States greatly curtailed owing to the war, offered their goods at low prices in Aden in order to keep their mills running. This was a temporary condition, however, and we may expect to see our export to the Red Sea market revive during the present year. In East Africa we have also found a splendid outlet for our cotton goods and our trade there has more than doubled in the past five years. Throughout these markets our brands are well established and I usually found that the natives preferred American gray goods to all others. It appears to be a market based on quality rather than price and the superiority of the fabrics we offer has been largely responsible for our success in securing over 50 per cent of the gray goods trade. Italian manufacturers are at present making a strong bid for a larger share of the trade, by improving the quality of their goods, which were formerly too heavily sized to suit the native taste, establishing selling agencies in the interior and by providing direct transportation facilities. The imports of Italian gray goods into British East Africa increased in value from \$64,000 in 1912 to \$211,000 in 1913.

The market is well worth the serious attention to of American manufacturers because the steady development of the resources of East Africa, the progress which the natives are making toward civilization and the building of railways to sections that have heretofore been lacking in means of transportation for carrying the products of the country to the seaboard and for the distribution of goods imported from abroad is causing a rapid commercial expansion and cotton goods constitutes the largest single item in the trade. It is also a significant fact that the consumption of bleached and colored goods is growing rapidly, particularly in the more settled areas, and if we expect to continue to be a factor in the trade of the country we must set about to broaden the line of goods which we can supply and not confine ourselves to gray goods alone.

In addition to furnishing lines of goods which we do not now supply there are three suggestions which may be made for maintaining and increasing our trade in East Africa. First, we must keep pace with the progress of the country by providing means for introducing our goods in the interior districts where the natives are just beginning to buy cotton goods in appreciable quantities. The Italians and Germans are in the forefront of the commercial development that is taking place in Africa, and this accounts in a large measure for the increasing share of the trade which they have been able to secure. Second, we must improve our methods of packing and marking our bales which goes to these markets. I frequently

observed bales of American cotton goods being unloaded from steamers in the ports on which the burlap ends were torn almost entirely off, the binding ropes broken and the identification marks indistinct and blurred. Our goods are subjected to considerable handling before they reach East Africa because they must be transhipped once and sometimes twice en route. Moreover they are no piers in East African ports and the bales must be transferred from the steamers to small boats often in a very hurried and careless manner. Italian, German and English cotton goods are more securely packed and arrive in much better condition than those from our country. I noticed that the Germans use broad iron bands, painted to prevent rust, for strapping on their bales instead of ropes and large letters and figures for identification. In the third place, it is highly important in these far away markets that we maintain the quality of our goods. The importers and dealers who have been buying a certain brand of cloth for many years require that the quality be the same at all times, and I am glad to report that I heard very few criticisms on this score.

South Africa, where I spent several months, is a very interesting market to which we have given scant attention. The imports of all kinds of cotton manufactures, including apparel which is mainly made of cotton, amount to over \$30,000,000 a year, of which we supply less than \$500,000. Of piece goods imported to the value of eight and a half million dollars we furnish less than \$100,000. The kinds of goods sold in South Africa are radically different from those in demand in East Africa. Gray goods are not much in demand and the most important lines of piece goods sold are shirting prints, solid color goods, and important field for the development of our cotton goods trade, but such as cotton flannels, Turkey red calico, denims, blue drills, cashmerettes, sateens and colored nainsook; bleached goods and woven colored goods consisting mainly of Oxford shirtings, zephyrs, gingham, striped drills and fancy dress goods. The most important line is prints and there is every reason to believe that American prints could be successfully introduced if they conformed in width and finish to those in demand. The principal widths are 28, 30 and 32 inches and England, Germany and Italy supply the bulk of the goods sold. The rapid development of South Africa is causing a considerable expansion in the trade and the use of cotton goods among the 7,000,000 natives in the country is increasing year by year. There are a number of large, well-established firms in the country who might be induced to handle American cotton goods if they were properly brought to their attention. There is a 3 per cent preference in the tariff in favor of England, but in spite of this European countries have captured 20 per cent of the

cotton goods trade. In the total trade of South Africa the United States ranks after England, our annual sales being valued at nearly \$10,000,000. The freight rates from New York to South African ports are practically the same as the rates from England and Europe. The success of Germany and Italy in the cotton goods trade has been due to the fact that the manufacturers in those countries send out numerous travelers once or twice a year, they secure capable resident agents, get up a large number of attractive samples not only for their own travelers, but for the use of the importer of wholesaler in selling to the retail trade, they extend two to four months credit and provide every facility for carrying on the trade. In all of my travels during the past three years in the markets of Europe, the Levant and Africa I never met but two American salesmen who were selling cotton goods, while I was constantly encountering the representatives of English and Continental cotton goods firms who were showing their samples and securing orders. The question which the importers frequently asked me was: "How can we buy American cotton goods?" There seems to be a general ignorance abroad regarding the kinds of goods we are able to furnish and the proper manner in which to purchase them. Trade in all lines has a tendency to follow the line of least resistance and it is only natural that our competitors, who send out their own salesmen or have their resident agents on the ground, should secure the bulk of the trade. We cannot hope to compete successfully the selling of goods to the foreign buyer a permanent part of our business, instead of attempting to interest him by long distant correspondence. My investigations of the cotton goods markets abroad during the past three years have led to the firm conviction that the expansion of our export trade is more dependent on serious, intelligent and organized methods of selling and distribution than on any other one factor. Many of the lines which we now make could, with very slight changes in construction or finish, be sold in certain foreign countries if we would apply the same amount of effort which we use in the domestic field. Other lines which we do not manufacture but which are consumed in large quantities abroad could be made at competitive prices if we would devote our energies to the task. Foreign trade is not a matter that can be hurried, it requires a serious study of the requirements of the people, an earnest determination to cater to those requirements of the people, an ear-of-a-well-organized selling system. In markets where our goods are almost, if not entirely, unknown we must be content in the beginning to accept small orders and to grant the same concessions as our competitors in matters of credit, and the width, design, finish and packing of the cloth. The trade in Africa as

in many other parts of the world, particularly in agricultural countries, is on a credit basis. The general custom is two to four months and our sales of cotton goods are bound to be restricted as long as we are unable or unwilling to grant similar terms. It is not difficult in these days to ascertain the financial standing of an importer in any part of the world and I have found reliable houses in every country that I have visited.

The world's trade in cotton manufactures amounts to the huge sum of approximately \$1,200,000,000 annually. The United States, which has 22 per cent of the spindles and supplies two-thirds of the raw materials, has less than 5 per cent of this trade. The most important markets for cotton goods are India, China, Turkey, the Levant, South America, and Africa. American cotton goods go mainly to Canada, the Philippines, China, the West Indies, South America, India, the Red Sea district and East Africa. The markets in Turkey, Egypt and South Africa have hardly been touched by us, while our share in the enormous trade of India and South America is not nearly as large as it should be. Africa, with a population of 170,000,000, or more than that of North and South America combined, promises to be one of the largest markets for cotton goods in the world. The fact that there is no cotton industry on the entire Continent, that climatic conditions make cotton the principal material for clothing, that the rich natural resources of the country are gradually being developed, thus enhancing the purchasing power of the natives, and that the rapid building of railways is providing transportation facilities to the interior make it a field well worth the attention of American cotton manufacturers.

The situation of the American cotton industry as regards the export trade is one that calls for a co-operative and well organized campaign rather than half-hearted and spasmodic attempts to sell to the foreign buyer. If a number of cotton goods manufacturers or exporters would combine to thoroughly canvass the important markets of the world, our trade would undoubtedly increase, and instead of selling a few goods here and there we would have a steady flow of exports that would grow with the prosperity of the foreign countries and would be less effected by violent fluctuations than our home trade. Our attitude of regarding the markets abroad as a dumping ground for goods which we can not sell at home is slowly but steadily undergoing a transformation as we begin more and more to face the fact that the production of our mills exceeds a consumptive capacity of the domestic market.

It is even advisable in some cases to sell our cotton goods abroad on a smaller margin of profit than at home if we expect to avoid the recurring periods of depression and stress which have characterized the industry in the past few years. We need mills that will be devoted particularly to the manufacture of goods for export as a permanent undertaking, we need American sales-

ment who will carefully canvass the foreign field, we must face the fact that we will have to arrange reasonable credit where it is the rule and where the standing of the importer justifies it, and we must be prepared, in the case of printed and colored goods, to make up and pack assortments in accordance with the requirements of the consumer. The American manufacturer in many respects is not surpassed by any in the world and in many lines of cotton goods we can compete with England and Europe. Heretofore we have exported less than 10 per cent of our cotton manufactures as compared with 80 per cent of the products of English mills which go to foreign markets. We have been too much concerned with the opportunities in our own country and have not felt the necessity of actively seeking an outlet abroad for our goods, but we are gradually beginning to realize that the continued neglect of the foreign field will increase the difficulty of entering the markets after they have been taken over by our competitors.

We can not hope to use the foreign market in times when we need it most and neglect it when trade is active at home. It must be carefully cultivated and developed by constant study and attention, by ascertaining the requirements of the trade and carefully catering to those requirements, and by providing the facilities which will remove all obstacles to the increase of the trade. We should not be content to sell the foreigner only such goods as we can not sell at home, but be in a position to furnish what he wants to buy. This policy backed by thorough knowledge of the field, faith, courage and patience will ultimately bring success.

Anthracin Yellows For Shades Fast to Milling on Wool.

The wide range of Wool Yellows adapted to the production of shades that are fast to milling is fully shown in a new card issued by the Cassella Color Company, a copy of which has just been received, designated Anthracin Yellows. This card shows a series of sixteen dyes accompanied by full working directions, together with complete descriptions of each color, and should prove of considerable value to the dyer of all wool goods requiring fastness to milling.

The Cassella Color Company informs us that they have a large edition of this new publication, and upon request to any of its offices all inquiries for a copy will be complied with. The card should be in the library of every dyer.

"The Best Gingham Season in Five Years."

A seller stated recently that this has been the best gingham season in five years, and that there has been a big improvement in the demand for dress gingham, compared with the last four years. The market on staple gingham is in better shape, as stocks have been cleaned up by some of the leading sellers who let out goods at low prices.—Daily Trade Record.



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Among Those Present

- The following is an almost complete list of those present at the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at New York:
- Alexander, S. B., Jr., Treas. Savona Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Armstrong, Col. C. B., President and Treas. Clara Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Arrington, Jno. W., Pres. Union Bleaching & Finishing Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Ashworth, Henry, Card Clothing Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.
 American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Andrews, Isaac, Prest. Andrews Loom Harness Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Austin, S. Y., Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
 Adamson, Chas., President Cedar-town Cotton & Export Co., Cedar-town, Ga.
 Alexander, M. O., Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Adams, B. B., Invanhoe Mfg. Co., Smithfield, N. C.
 Austin, Jas., Am. Thread Co., New York.
 Bryant, C. B., Jennings & Bryant, Fowler, F. S. Quilbot & Son, Amster-Long Island Mills, Statesville, N. C.
 Charlotte, N. C.
 Bahnsen, A. H., Sec. and Treas. Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Blake, L. D., Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
 Bowen, Amos M., Treas. United States Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
 Butterworth, Harry W., Sec. H. W. Butterworth & Co., Philadelphia.
 Bradley, J. J., Agent Merrimac Mills, Huntsville, Ala.
 Barnard, O. A., New York.
 Burr, A. E., Prest. A. E. Burr & Co., New York.
 Barker, Geo. G., Barker Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala.
 Fowler, F. S., Quilbot & Son, Amsterdam, N. Y.
 Boyd, W. C., Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
 Bradlee, A. T., Wm. Whitman & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Brinkhoff, M. V. B., Commission Merchant, New York.
 Burgoyne, S. C., Dunn Flyer Co., Boston, Mass.
 Beattie, W. E., Prest. Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
 Bonner, P. R., Bonner & Barnwell, New York.
 Boyd, Jno. R., A. Klipstein & Co., New York.
 Boyd, H. H., Gen'l Supt. Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
 Broadbent, J. T., Agent Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 Bennett, E. Howard, Wool & Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.
 Cook, B. C., Bonner & Barnwell, Charlotte, N. C.
 Cary, Sam'l B., Cashier, Curran & Bullitt, Roanoke, Va.
 Clark, David, Editor Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Cone, Caesar, Pres. Proximity Mfg. Co., White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
 Causey, C. W., Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 Coker, C. W., Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
 Cooper, D. Y., Pres. Henderson Col. Mills, Harriett Mills, Henderson, N. C.
 Constable, Thos. M., Sou. Rep. Catlin & Co., 120 Franklin St., New York City.
 Cramer, Stuart W., Prest. Mayes Mfg. Co. (Mayesworth, N. C.) Charlotte, N. C.
 Cannon, J. W., Cannon Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
 Carr, W. F., Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.
 Carter, A. B., Victor Shaw Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
 Christiansen, E. S., Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., Haydensville, Mass.
 Cannon, J. M., Simpsonville Mfg. Co., Fountain Inn Mfg. Co., Fountain Inn, S. C.
 Christie, R. Japan & China Trading Co., New York.
 Coffin, Melvin H., Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass.
 Calloway, Fuller E., Treas. Unity Cotton Mills, Elm City Cotton Mills, Treas. Unity Cotton Mills, Prest. Milstead Mfg. Co., Manchester Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
 Cotton Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.
 Gardner, H. L., E. T. Child & Co., Providence, R. I.
 Cutter, J. H., Cotton Dealer, Charlotte, N. C.
 Chadwick, G. B., Yarn Broker, Providence, R. I.
 Conway, J. W., Gen'l Fire Extinguisher Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Cobb, N. C., Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
 Carrick, D. A., Treas. Sycamore Mills, Sycamore, Ala.
 Chapman, Jas. A., Prest. and Treas. Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Douglas, J. E., Pioneer Mills, Guthrie, Okla.
 Dickinson, A. R., Lockwood, Green & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Davis, Chas. C., Schermerhorn Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Dennis, John R., the International Braid Co., Providence, R. I.
 D'Olier, Franklin W., Wm. D'Olier & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dilling, F., Cora Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Duncan, Albert Green, Treas. Chicopee Mills, Chicopee, Mass.
 Dawley, Thos. R., Gracie Pub. Co., New York.
 Davidson, H. M., New York.
 Eisenberg, Ralph M., Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., New York.
 Davis, Rogers W., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Detwilder, H. A., Valvoline Oil Co., 4001 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dickson, L. C., Cotton Yarns, Charlotte, N. C.
 Erwin, W. A., Sec. and Treas. Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, N. C.
 Earle, D. E., Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
 Etterington, Burton, Wm. D'Olier & Co., New York.
 Evans, Wm. H., Prest. J. Spence Turner Co., New York.
 Eddy, J. P., Treas. Tillinghast Slate Co., Providence, R. I.
 Fish, Myron, American Supply Co., Providence, R. I.
 Fowler, E. T., Gen. Mgr. Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass.
 Fox, Jno. W., Southern Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Flowe, N. W., Young Hartsell Mills, Concord, N. C.
 Gukey, Pyam L., Albert Ivins Croll, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Glynn, Martin P., Cannon Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gossett, J. P., Prest. Brogon Mills, Williamston Mill, Williamston, S. C.
 Garsed, E. T., Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.
 Godwin, C. W., Detroit Graphite Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Gossett, B. B., Prest. Riverside and Foxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 Green, C. A., R. G. Dun Co., New York.
 Hebard, Chas. R., the Atherton Mills, New York.
 Hill, C. G., Treas. Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
 Hatch, T. E., Commission Merchant, Boston, Mass.
 Hodge, W. B., with S. W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hooker, K. R., Putnam-Hooker & Co., New York.
 Horner, J. W., with W. H. Bigelow, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hamrick, W. C., Prest. and Treas. of Hamrick and Limestone Mills, Gaffney, S. C.
 Holt, Eugene, Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.
 Howard, Edwin, Mason Machine Works, Greenville, S. C.
 Hill, John, Textile Machinery, Atlanta, Ga.
 Harris, Wm. H., Pawlucket, R. I.
 Howe, C. R., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
 Brownell, G. L., Worcester, Mass.
 Herx, Chas. O., Herx & Eddy, 113 Worth St., New York City.
 Hickman, T. I., Pres. and Treas. Graniteville Mfg. Co., (Graniteville, S. C.) Augusta, Ga.
 Hobbs, Franklin W., Pres. Arlington Mills, Boston, Mass.
 Hammett, J. D., Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 Hoffman, Geo. F., Hoffman Carr Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hutchison, C. E., Nims Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.
 Holmes, Chas. M., Holmes Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.
 Howe, Fred W., Mgr. Providence Works, Crompton & Knowles L'm Works, Providence, R. I.
 Hyde, Edward S., 226 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hunt, C. A., Jr., Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Dacotah Cot. Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C.
 Jennings, J. T., Jennings & Bryant, Agents Geo. H. McEadden & Bro., Atlanta, Ga.
 James, H. A., Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Jones, D. H., Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
 Kershaw, Nelson, Manufacturer, Clifton Heights, Pa.
 James, A. N., W. R. Kindly Mfg. Co., Mt. Pleasant, N. C.
 Iceman, Chas., Ice-morlee Mills, Monroe, N. C.
 Johnson, A. F., Atlanta, Ga.
 Jeffress, Robt. M., King Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.
 Jackson, W. H., A. Klipstein & Co., New York.
 Jameson, Jos. B., Yale Knitting Co., Boston, Mass.
 Johnston, Horace, Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Johnston, C. W., Prest. Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
 Kraus, J. L., New York.
 Klipstein, W. A., A. Klipstein & Co., New York.
 Kurtz, Chas. J., Keever Starch Co., Columbus, Ohio.
 Klipstein, E. C., A. Klipstein & Co., New York.
 Lewis, R. B., C. E. Riley & Co., Boston, Mass.
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 Lee, Wm. B., Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.
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 Law, Jno. A., Prest. Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Ludwig Casella Color Co., New York.
 Lyle, J. I., Carrier Air Conditioning Co., New York.
 Lillard, T. J., Jewel Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
 Long, Alex., Arcade & Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Lord, H. G., Textile World Record, Boston, Mass.
 MacRae, Cameron, Arabol Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 MacRae, Lawrence, Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Mills, N. B., Paola Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.
 Mitchell, J. J., Jr., Cohasset Mills, Boston, Mass.
 Maxwell, Jas. H., Sou. Rep. Keever Starch Co., P. O. Box 615, Greenville, S. C.
 Maxwell, Scott, Agent Indian Head Mills of Ala., Cordova, Ala.
 McLellan, A. W., Pres. Alden Mills, New Orleans, La.
 Makepeace, Alex., Supt. Richard Borell Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.
 Mandeville, J. A., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.
 Mitchell, Craig S., J. E. Mitchell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Moore, W. B., Neely Mfg. Co., Yorkville, S. C.
 Moore, W. W., Wymojo Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Mitchell, J. Y. S., Trav. Freight Agt. Merchants and Mariners' Transportation Co., Norfolk, Va.
 Moody, Henry D., Casella Color Co., New York.
 Montcastle, Geo. W., Treas. Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.
 Wannamaker, T. H., Prest. Glencoe Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Mayer, H. G., Textile Machinery, Charlotte, N. C.
 Milliron, A. L., Mill Supplies, Charlotte, N. C.
 McAllister, A. P., National Mills, Lumberton, N. C.
 Moss, J. D., Prest. Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.
 Macomber, W. M., Norfolk & Western Ry., Boston, Mass.
 Manson, Ernest T., American Felt Co., Boston, Mass.
 (Continued on Page 22.)

Reports of Committees.

(Continued from Page 6)

has put into execution, and has assured the execution of, some of the reforms previously requested. It is to be regretted, however, that the Exchange has not gone further than it has gone in this direction, and it is to be further regretted that its progress in reform has been so slow and the reforms yielded to by it spread out through so great a length of time as to not be of the full result they should be.

As often previously expressed by this association, we believe that it would have been much better if needed reforms could have been accomplished by the voluntary action of the New York Cotton Exchange. After many years of delay, however, appeal has been made for Congressional action in the way of regulation of the Exchanges, and there is now further assurance that such regulation will be had through Congressional action.

This association is not opposed to cotton exchanges; it believes it to be to the best interest of both producer and consumer, of planter, of merchant, of manufacturer and of the public that there should be through the publication of exchange quotations a correct knowledge on the part of all of the value of cotton as a commodity.

An exchange, however, is assumed merely to reflect the prices of the commodity in which it deals; it is the means by which buyer and seller are brought to a common basis; the barometer indicating the rise and fall in prices of the commodity in which buyer and seller are interested. When the exchange thus reveals the price of the commodity, it is of value to all; it can guide the planter in the disposition of his product; though living in some corner of the back-woods, he receives through the exchange quotations advice indicating him to demand a square and fair price for his commodity; the spinner is likewise so advised as to the price of cotton entering into the cloth and is therefore given information which may guide him in his purchases.

There can scarcely be an argument as to the advantages of the knowledge of current prices to the planter and to the manufacturer; whilst the benefit of this knowledge is not so evident to the purchaser of the manufactured cotton, it is nevertheless, recognized by competent authorities.

In a circular letter of November 15th, 1913, issued by Charles Fairchild & Co., members of the New York Cotton Exchange and mailed particularly to purchasers of cotton cloth, the advantage of this knowledge is clearly expressed as follows:

"You undoubtedly find that close attention to the raw commodity will often assist you in buying your cloth at the right time, and therefore, add materially to your year's profit. The price of cloth is based largely on the price of contracts quoted by the New York Cotton Exchange, and we feel that your close attention to the conditions which cause changes on the New York Cotton Exchange would necessarily assist you in your daily business transactions."

This quotation merely emphasizes what this association has often claimed; that its members be intensely interested in the quotations of the Cotton Exchange, for whether these quotations are correct or not, the minds of the buyers of our product are influenced thereby and as a matter of fact, the prices we receive for our product are largely the result of the quotations of the Exchange, whether these quotations be representative of the price of the commodity or not.

An exchange reflecting the true value of the commodity it deals in is an advantage to the public and is to be encouraged; an exchange which arbitrarily states the value of that commodity with relation to the law of supply and demand as applied to the commodity, and whose quotations are merely the result of the manipulative effect of large operators upon it, is a curse to both producer and spinner. Such an exchange must and should be so regulated as to compel its quotations to correctly state the price of the commodity on which it quotes, or fail in its effort. Such an exchange must and should be so regulated as to compel its quotations to correctly state the price of the commodity on which it quotes, or fail in its effort. Such an exchange should be abolished.

It is in this light that we view the New York Cotton Exchange and unless its rules can be so regulated by action of Congress as to compel the performance of its proper functions it should in our judgment be abolished.

We believe, however, that Congress will pass such legislation as will be corrective, in a measure at least, of the evils on the part of the New York Exchange complained of by us.

There are now pending before Congress a number of bills relating to cotton Exchanges, some of this prohibitive of exchanges, others are regulative.

Your committee has opposed the enactment of such legislation as would be prohibitive; it favors an enactment of such as is reasonably regulative. In this light your committee has favored, with slight amendments the enactment of two bills, one of these known as Senate Bill 410, by the Hon. E. D. Smith of South Carolina, and which in its efforts to regulate would use the mails as a medium prohibitive of the use of improper manipulative contracts.

Your committee has also favored the enactment of House Bill 15,318, which is also regulative in character and declares in detail the characteristics of the proper contract, taxes a contract conformed to the requirements of the law in a very light measure, whilst taxing the contracts not in accord with the legal requirements, in greater degree. The House Bill goes in greater detail into the features of the contract to be recommended and regulated. It is most carefully and ably drawn and your committee is rather disposed to believe that the exercise of the taxing power will be the better means of regulation than

(Continued on Page 21.)

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Special convention rates offered to visiting members of American Cotton Manufacturers' Assn.

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With privilege of Convenient bath	{	Facing large open court,	\$1.50 per day
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		Facing street	2.50 " "

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With privilege of Convenient bath	{	Facing large open court,	2.00 per day
		Facing street	2.50 " "

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We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, APRIL 30

Account of Textile Machinery Exhibit Will be Published Next Week.

As it was necessary for our editor to remain in New York and cover the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association on Monday and Tuesday, he could not reach Boston before Wednesday, which was too late to furnish an account of the Textile Machinery Exhibit for our issue of this week.

A very full account of each exhibit will appear in our next issue and we believe that it will be of interest to our readers.

The Textile Machinery exhibit in Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., was fully twice as large as that of two years ago and showed practically every improvement in textile machinery that has been made in recent years.

Practically all of the members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association went to Boston after their meeting in New York and a great many superintendents who had no interest in the New York meeting went direct to Boston. All of those who attended expressed themselves as glad that they had made the trip for the Textile Machinery Exhibit was well worth attending.

The New York Meeting.

The attendance at the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at New York, was about four hundred and greatly exceeded expectations. Members began to come in on Saturday and by Monday morning the lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was filled with Southern cotton manufacturers. In addition to those who attended the meeting there were quite a number of mill superintendents who spent Monday in New York on their way to the Textile Machinery exhibit at Boston.

The first session of the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association was called to order at 2 p. m., Monday by President Stuart W. Cramer, and an address of welcome was delivered by Geo. McAneny, president of the Board of Aldermen of New York.

T. H. Rennie, of Pell City, Ala., responded to the address of welcome in a few well chosen words.

Stuart W. Cramer, as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, then delivered the annual address which is published on page 4 of this issue, and it met with the unanimous approval and commendation of those present.

The first paper on the program was by Prof. N. A. Cobb, on "Spinning Tests of Different Government Standard Grades of Cotton." The

paper caused considerable discussion by Lewis W. Parker, T. L. Wainwright, and others, and Prof. Cobb was criticized for giving statistics to the public relative to the spinning value of different grades of cotton before such values had been thoroughly established. The discussion was very interesting.

The next paper was by R. M. Odell on "Foreign Cotton Goods Markets" and was received with much interest. After the paper was read the members examined the samples of foreign goods, which Mr. Odell had on exhibit in the convention hall.

The meeting then adjourned.

Tuesday Morning Session.

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock by President Stuart W. Cramer.

John A. Fox, representing the Mississippi Levee Association was introduced and made a talk relative to the work of that association and its relation to cotton growing.

Arthur R. Marsh, of the New York Cotton Exchange, delivered an address on The New Rules of the "New York Cotton Exchange." The speaker took up about an hour and a half of the time of the convention giving a historical sketch of the New York Cotton Exchange and tried to paint that organization in colors of purity and honesty. It was the same old time-worn arguments and his remarks had no influence whatever upon those present. To say that they were bored is to put it mildly. The speaker ended his address by an attempt to frighten the cotton manufacturers about legislation in the future for them.

Lewis W. Parker then read his report as chairman of the cotton exchange, making a very able report which is published elsewhere and should be read by everyone connected with the cotton manufacturing industry.

Mr. Parker also spoke earnestly and eloquently after finishing his written report and he can be truly said to have expressed the almost unanimous opinion of those present. After the conclusion of Mr. Parker's remarks A. A. Thompson, of Raleigh, N. C., made a short address along the same lines.

Mr. Marsh, of the New York Cotton Exchange, again took the floor, but his remarks were almost foreign to the subject as he discussed the laws regarding cotton in the several states in the South.

Stuart W. Cramer made a few remarks explaining the warehouse and cotton laws in the South.

Stuart W. Cramer, as chairman of the Committee on National Council, made his report, which was very brief.

A. M. Patterson, who has recently been elected director of the Textile Alliance, was next introduced and read a short paper explaining the Textile Alliance and its object.

John P. Wood then made a short address explaining the work of the Textile Bureau.

R. M. Miller, Jr., chairman of the Committee on Tariff and Legislation, then read his report.

Stuart W. Cramer, as chairman of the Committee on the Duke Warehouse Plan, made a brief ver-

bal report, but did not read the report.

R. M. Miller, Jr., moved that the Duke Warehouse Plan be approved. Motion seconded by Scott Maxwell and L. D. Tryon and carried.

C. E. Hutchison, as chairman of the Committee on Conditioning of Yarn and Cloth, next read his report.

J. P. Gossett read a report of his committee on International Federation, after which its recommendation were referred to the Board of Governors.

Ellison A. Smyth read a short report as chairman of Committee on Census Reports.

C. B. Bryant, secretary and treasurer, read a report showing 801 members, or a gain of 54 members. Balance of cash on hand was reported as \$4,265.25, out of which is to be paid about \$4,000 for banquet.

The Committee on Resolution, report resolutions thanking Prof. N. A. Cobb, R. M. Odell and A. R. Marsh for their addresses.

Mr. Houser, representing the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, extended an invitation for the next meeting.

T. I. Hickman took the floor and extended an eloquent invitation to meet in Augusta, Ga.

A. Mr. Phillips read a short paper on the financing of cotton in Southern cotton warehouses.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President
T. I. Hickman
Augusta, Ga.
Vice President
Scott Maxwell
Cordova, Ala.

Secretary and Treasurer
C. B. Bryant
Charlotte, N. C.

New Members of Board of Governors

John A. Law, Ch'm, Spartanburg,
John A. Law, Chairman, Spartanburg, S. C.
J. W. Cannon, Concord, N. C.
Leroy Springs, Lancaster, S. C.
A. W. McLellan, New Orleans.

Members of National Council

Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.
T. L. Wainwright, Stonewall, Miss., as alternate.

Mr. Hickman made a short address in which he called attention to the fact that his father was the first president of the first cotton manufacturing association in the South.

W. A. Erwin moved that the association recommend to the government that appropriation for commercial agents to be continued.

Meeting adjourned.

The Banquet.

More than 650 men were seated at the banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday night, but this number of course, included a large number of cotton brokers, commission merchants, machinery and supply dealers who had not previously attended the convention.

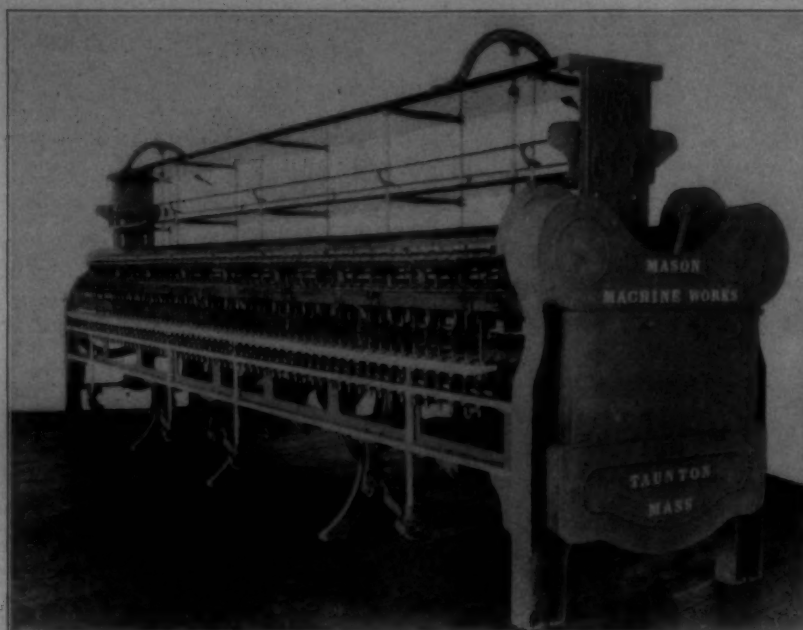
The banquet was a success in every way as the menu was excellent, and much interest was taken

(Continued on Page 26.)

**New
Spinning
Frame**

Model B

571,728
Spindles
Model B
Sold During
First 3 Years



IMPROVEMENTS

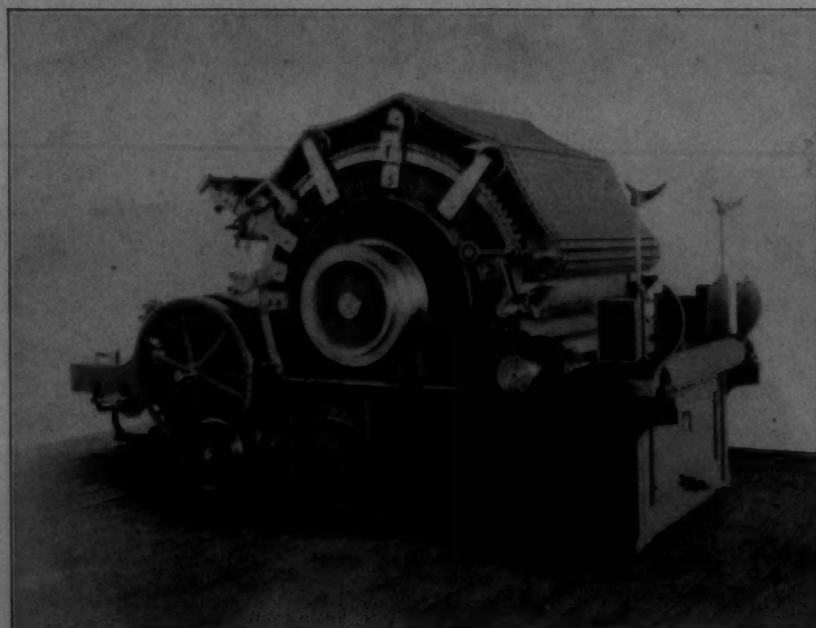
Noiseless Cylinder
Ring-Oiling Cylinder
Bearings
Gear Changing Safe-
guarded
Double Supports for
Creel
New Builder Motion
Gauges up to 4 inches
Case-Hardened Rolls if
Desired
Creel Wind-guards

TAPE-DRIVE

Construction Used
When Desired

CARDS MASON LOOMS
MACHINE WORKS
COTTON MILL MACHINERY
TAUNTON
SPINNING MASS. DRAWING

Machinery
Built at
Taunton
Massachusetts



Southern Office
Greenville
South Carolina
Edwin Howard, Agent



Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

YOUR business is operating a mill, so there is no particular reason why you should take the responsibility of the size of the humidifying equipment to be furnished.

Therefore, insist upon having a guarantee to give you the desired results during *all seasons*.

The Carrier System

Is guaranteed to give the required results continuously, temperature as well as humidity. *Cooling in summer; heating in winter; humidifying all the time.*

Have Your Mill "Carrier Equipped."

Carrier Air Conditioning Co. of America

No. 39 Cortlandt Street, New York

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The David Brown Company

SUCCESSORS TO

Union Shuttle Company

Weld Bobbin and Spool Company

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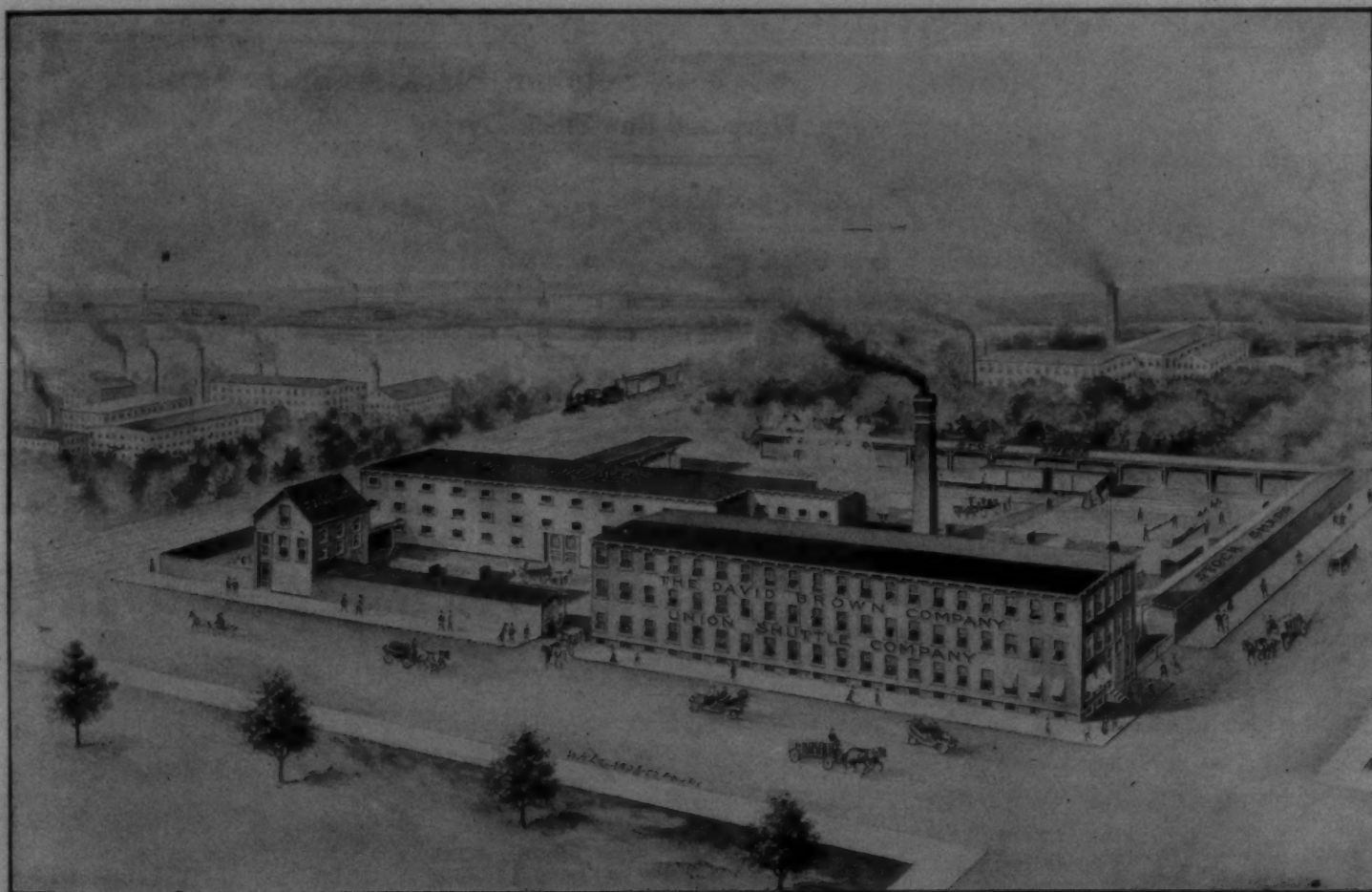
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POWER LOOM SHUTTLES

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of every description

SPOOLS AND SHUTTLES



Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles for Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Mills



Fitted with Porcelain Eye, for Woolen and Worsted Weaving.



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Sole Agents for the Products Manufactured by Actien-Gesellschaft fuer Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany.

The Largest Manufacturers of Sulphur Blacks in the World

"Berlin Fast Blacks"

Standard the World Over

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For Hosiery, Warp and Raw Stock Dyeing

Zambesi Black V.

For Finer Grades of Hosiery

BRANCH OFFICES:

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The Greatest Improvement Made in Cotton Spinning in Quarter of a Century.

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Roll

Orders for Over 100,000 Spindles Received in the Last Seventeen Months.

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor Greater Production With Improved Product

Extra Strength Reduced Cost of Spinning

Better Spinning Less Change of Settings

Less Waste One-Third of the First Cost Saved in Leather Covering

All Machine Builders are Agents and Will Quote Prices for New Work

We Also Build our Line of

Metallic Rolls

Especially Adapted to Cotton Room Machinery and Applied to the Following Machines:

Sliver Laps

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25 to 33 per cent More Product Guaranteed

Weights Reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.

For Particulars Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company, Indian Orchard, Mass.



ALBANY GREASE

gives better lubrication service at a lower cost on all kinds of mill machinery than anything else. Try it. Sample and cup will be sent. Your dealer sell Albany Grease.

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CARDS,
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FRAMES,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,
LOOMS.

PERSONAL NEWS

Arthur Hamilton has resigned as superintendent of the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Ralph Hamilton has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

J. H. Crawford has become section hand in spinning at the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C.

W. A. Hope has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Ben Peck has been promoted to second hand in spooling at the Pacolet Mfg. Co. No. 4, New Holland, Ga.

Miss Gertrude Ballenger, of Gaffney, S. C., has accepted the position of stenographer at the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills.

Ed Mullis, of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of night superintendent of the Whitnel (N. C.) Mills.

W. B. Todd has become assistant superintendent of the Buffalo plant of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.

R. L. Bryant, formerly slasher man at the Washington Mill, Fries, Va., now has a similar position at the Eva Jane Mill, Sylacauga, Ala.

G. A. Anderson has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co., No. 1.

G. O. Moore has resigned as loom fixer at the Gainesville (Ga.) Mills, to accept a similar position at New Holland, Ga.

J. C. Dugard, of Pelham, Ga., is now grinding cards at the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga.

J. B. Eaton has returned to his former position as card grinder at the Pelham (Ga.) Mills.

A. J. Winers has been promoted from bookkeeper at the store of the Pacolet Mill No. 4, New Holland, Ga., to paymaster at that mill.

Will Losa has been promoted from paymaster at the Pacolet Mill No. 4, New Holland, Ga., to a similar position with the home office of the company at Spartanburg, S. C.

A. A. Brown has resigned as second hand in carding at the D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C., to become overseer of carding at the Clifton (S. C.) Mills.

M. C. Phillips has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills.

Joe Fry has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., and accepted similar position at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills.

J. H. Merritt, formerly superintendent of the Riverdale-Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

B. H. Revell, formerly overseer of weaving at the Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

E. W. Neheiland, formerly superintendent of the Oconee River Mills, Dublin, Ga., has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co., No. 1.

W. L. Dunn has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Seneca (S. C.) Mills, and accepted a similar position at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

D. R. Harriman, Sr., formerly superintendent of the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala.

Adolph Eisseemann has accepted a position in the weaving department of Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and will have charge of the sample department and pattern weaving.

J. A. Norris has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Easley (S. C.) Cotton Mills, to accept a similar position at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

A. C. Putnam has resigned as overseer spinning at the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., to become overseer spinning at the Easley (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. A. Drew has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Caraleigh Mill, Raleigh, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

B. F. Williams, who has been overhauling at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now doing similar work at the American Spinning Co., of the same place.

F. C. Hall, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has become assistant superintendent of the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Will Farmer has resigned as section hand at the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills, to become second hand in spinning at the Riverside Mill, Anderson, S. C.



Six new Cotton Mill Accounts every month is not bad is it? That has been our average for some time past. Don't you think we must have the goods? Our Mr. HARRY SCRIVENS would like to meet your practical man.

Philadelphia Belting Company
MANUFACTURERS LEATHER BELTING

Factory and Main Office
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Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Ocala, Fla.—George Giles has arranged to establish a hosiery mill here. He has a building, 100x50 feet, and the machinery will be installed at an early date.

Hope Mills, N. C.—The electric plant at the dam of the Hope Mills Mfg. Co. No. 1, is being greatly improved. It will be some time before the work will be entirely completed.

Tucapau, S. C.—A meeting of the Tucapau Mills has been called for May 12 to consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock of the company from \$300,000 to \$600,000.

Greenville, S. C.—The Brandon Mills has been given the right to increase their capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000, this action being taken in accordance with the decision arrived at at a recent meeting of the stockholders of the company.

Elberton, Ga.—The Home Cotton Mills, which were to have been sold this month, have postponed the sale until May 5th. The plant, which has an equipment of 8,584 spindles and 174 looms, has been idle for some months.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Nashville Hosiery Mills, previously reported as leasing the plant of the May Hosiery Mills, for 10 years, and planning to enlarge it, have announced that for the present they will make no changes to the May Hosiery Mills. This plant is located in South Nashville.

Selma, N. C.—The Selma Cotton Mills will increase their capacity, having decided to invest about \$75,000 for enlargements. A considerable portion of the above amount will be used for enlarging their power plant.

The new machinery for the mill will probably be 5,280 additional spindles for 20s hosiery yarn. The installation of the electric drive is also being considered.

Belmont, N. C.—The National Yarn Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, of which \$90,000 has been subscribed by R. L. Lowe, A. C. Lineberger, S. P. Stowe, D. E. Rhyne and J. Arthur Rhyne. It will be recalled that A. C. Lineberger was reported some time ago as considering plans for building another mill at this place.

Alexander City, Ala.—The Bettie Francis Cotton Mills, recently noted as being incorporated and organized, and securing a site, will erect a brick building of standard mill construction. According to the present plans of the company, they will have an initial equipment of 5,472 spindles and their output will be extra carded double roving yarns for the underwear industry.

Anderson, S. C.—The Riverside Cotton Mill was forced to close down Monday morning because the dam at the mill pond gave way sometime during the night, wasting all the water. Workmen were summoned to repair the damage and the machinery started again in the afternoon. The dam was taxed and weakened by the hard rains that fell about a week or ten days ago, and the large volume of water that collected in the pond on Sunday, while the machinery was idle, probably caused the break. No damage, except the loss of time, resulted. The Toxaway Mill was not inconvenienced.

Wilmington, N. C.—John H. Kuck now has his new hosiery mill in operation. He has invested about \$30,000 and the plant has a daily capacity of 300 dozen pairs of half hose in the gray, equipped with 64 knitting machines, electrically driven. Mr. Kuck plans to enlarge his business in the future. He intends to incorporate a company with a capital of \$150,000 and erect a 200 by 40-foot standard mill construction wood building, covered with metal, costing about \$6,000; erect a brick construction 50 by 40-foot building, costing about \$2,000, for dyeing equipment and engine and boiler; erect 24 cottages, costing \$10,000; install 120 knitting machines with accompanying ribbers, loopers, winders, etc., and electrical power equipment to cost \$5,000.

Columbus, Ga.—Following the decision to enlarge its plant, the Meritas Mills corporation has awarded the contract for an addition to the weave shed to T. C. Thompson and Brothers, contractors, of Birmingham, according to W. J. Holden, superintendent of the mills. The addition is to be joined to the end of the shed and will extend for fifty feet. It will be of brick and two stories in height.

Work on the improvements is to begin immediately, according to Mr. Holden, and will be completed in July. One of the reasons that the addition was decided on is that the company owns fifty feet of ground to the line of the next property and it was deemed best to utilize this. More machinery will be installed when the addition is completed.

Columbia, S. C.—That a lace mill may be established in Columbia shortly is possible, as the result of a visit here of Thomas Hayworth, an English cotton manufacturer, who recently talked over the general cotton situation in the South with Col. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. Hayworth is still touring in this country and will go to Canada before returning to England. He carries with him considerable information which will aid him in formulating plans for dealing directly with the cotton producers of the South and shipping from Southern ports.

The cotton situation appealed to him so strongly that he subsequently informed Commissioner Watson that he would consider the advisability of establishing a lace factory in Richland county.

Baltimore.—In anticipation of possible early orders from the government for cotton duck, khaki and the other materials in manufactures, the present management of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co., has sent a local representative to New York to keep in touch with its selling agency. The company's selling agents in New York are the J. Spencer Turner Co. This company, as well as the other local corporations engaged in the manufacture of these materials, are on the lookout for quick action by the Washington officials in securing supplies in their line. These are the William E. Hooper & Sons Co. and the James S. Gary & Son's plant.

All have received intimations that contracts in their line are being considered and each is keeping in close touch with Washington in the matter. Nothing tangible has yet developed, but it is said that when the last government contract for cotton duck was awarded, a week or two ago, intimations were thrown out that there would soon follow for even larger amounts.

Atlanta, Ga.—Prominent cotton goods manufacturers of Atlanta met Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock with the executive committee of the Atlanta convention bureau in the new chamber of commerce building for the purpose of planning a campaign to capture the 1915 conven-

tion of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the National Textile Association.

Secretary Fred Houser stated Tuesday morning that the Atlantic Compress Company had offered 400,000 square feet of space for the big textile and cotton machinery exhibits that are a part of these gatherings and that this would be used as a forceful argument for both gatherings.

Members of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Atlanta have placed themselves squarely behind the bureau and will send representatives to New York and Boston to bid for the convention. Correspondence that has passed between Mr. Houser and the secretary of the American manufacturers indicate that this city would be favorable considered as the next meeting place.

Cost of Producing Print Cloths as Given by a Southern Mill Man.

A Southern mill man, who has a well equipped plant, says that even with the most up-to-date equipment, mills cannot do much more than break even in producing print cloths with cotton selling at 14 cents a pound. Mills throughout the South are compelled to pay at least 14 cents for white cotton. Mills cannot secure good cotton at anything less than 14 cents, and they are compelled to allow 15 per cent for waste. This mill man, speaking of the cost of producing 64-60 print cloths, said:

"Cotton costs 14 cents a pound, but this does not include the cost of the waste, which must be figured at 15 per cent, making the cotton cost 16.7 cents. To this amount 10 1-2 cents a pound must be added as the approximate cost of making the goods, together with a 3 per cent commission and New York freight allowance, making the total cost 27 cents per pound. Figuring that 64-60 bring 5 1-4 cents a yard, or 28.09 cents a pound, this leaves but a very small margin of a cent a pound, or just about enough to cover depreciation and other charges, but no profit at all. The mill paying 14 cents for cottons and 10 1-2 cents a pound for manufacturing the goods is doing well to break even.

"Of course, in the 10 1-2 cents I have included interest charges, and this is perfectly reasonable; besides, many mills in the South are in debt and compelled to pay them. The estimate on the cost of 38 1-2 inch, 64-60, shows how hard it is for the Southern mills to make profits with conditions as they are today.—Daily Trade Record.

British Mills Complain.

British manufacturers of cotton goods are finding much the same difficulty American mills experience in getting Red Sea orders. Mail advices just received from Manches-

John P. Marston

Gum Tragacsol

Kerston Softener

Bleaching Assistant

Bleachers Blue

247 Atlantic Ave.

Boston

ter, England, say: Shippers to the Red Sea ports and East Africa report that there is only a limited demand for the specialties in grey, white, and colored goods that usually go to that market. Prices for the ordinary grades of cotton goods are too high for the native traders, who, consequently, restrict their purchases to the minimum quantities. Jeddah, Hodeidah, and other ports under Turkish rule are exceedingly quiet, as the majority of the merchants draw on the Constantinople banks, which under present circumstances are somewhat curtailing their ordinary credit terms.

Aden is a readier buyer of suitable cloths for the Coast, but the Bombay mills now virtually control all the trade in low cloths both in grey and dyed effects. Whites, prints, and fancies are, however, of Manchester origin, particularly in the better qualities, as the Indian makes are saleable only on account of the low prices that the Hindu agents accept. In the Abyssinian trade sheetings and shawls are in little demand, the Cairo and Jibuti merchants having considerable stocks on hand, awaiting more satisfactory reports from the interior. Business with Mombasa is fair in the usual qualities for Central Africa, but khaki drills are somewhat slow for Rhodesia. The backland trade through Kilindini and Ghinde is moderate as far as cheap and low class goods are concerned.—New York Commercial.

Mexican Mills Have Cotton.

Reports from Mexico City state that the cotton shortage which has been suffered by the mills in Southern Mexico has been relieved by large shipments of cotton from Texas. It is said that all of the mills are now in operation, with sufficient cotton on hand to keep them running for several months.

Hard Yarn Spinners to Meet.

The Southern Hard Yarn Spinners' Association has announced that their next meeting will be held in Charlotte on May 6th. Nine states will be represented and the president, Jos. H. Hart, of Hartsville, S. C., expects that about 150 members will be present.

More Spindles; More Consumed.

Washington.—Cotton consumption and distribution statistics for March was announced by the census bureau as follows: Foreign cotton equivalent 500 pound bales, Consumed 490,779, compared with 464,500 last year. This year 18170 foreign bales included.

Cotton on hand March 31st in manufacturing establishments 1,704,344, compared with 838,468. In independent warehouses 183,977

compared with 1,770,562 last year. 889 last year. Exports 695,305, compared with 372,073.

Linters consumed 24,746 compared with 31,180. Linters on hand March 31st in manufacturing establishments 103,471 compared with 92,083. Independent warehouses 57,328 compared with 40,790.

Active cotton spindles 31,127,904 compared with 30,575,028.

Arabol Gum G.

Arabol Gum G, one of the staples of The Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William street, N. Y. City, when used in its pure state is said to give excellent results in light and heavy sizing of cotton warps and is especially recommended for use on export goods, such as China shirtings, drills, denims, coarse or medium goods, etc. Mixed with starch it gives it more volume and adhesive power and adds elasticity and tensile strength.

Exporters Bid For Sheetting.

Buyers for export account are still bidding for sheetings and other cotton goods, more for the purpose of testing the firmness of sellers, than with any idea that offers made will be accepted. The domestic mills are holding firmly at prices which are anywhere from 1-8 to 1-4 cent, according to the goods wanted, above the best offers buyers are making. More inquiries have come through the past few days for China account, on lightweight sheetings, but without arousing any interest, or resulting in actual transactions. The best the mills will do on 4 yard 56x60s is 5 7-8 cents, which is considered a decidedly low figure, with raw material where it is. Other mills are refusing to quote lower than 6 cents. Bids of 5 3-4 cents have been made, but no sales have resulted.

Trade is opening up in China, and while supplies of American goods in the various distributing markets there are of fair size, additional supplies will be needed a little later on. Compared with market levels in China, however, prices in the New York market are from 7 1-2 to 10 1-2 per cent higher. Buyer and seller will have to get on more even terms, before there is any possibility of business in volume being put through for China account.—New York Commercial.

A Has-been.

"He used to have quite a reputation in aviation circles."
"Yes, but circles soon became tame, and not being able to loop the loop he lost prestige."—Baltimore Sun.



Six Looms per Operative —Now Eight

The only people who use the Turbo-Humidifier are those who have heard of it; who are impressed with it and the house and the platform and the guarantee back of it.

There were sufficient of these "hearers" last year to make more Turbo doings than the year before—which when you stop to think of it and taken with the prevailing conditions was, as they say—going some.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.,
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.
J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUILDERS OF MODERN

Bleaching, Dyeing, Drying, Finishing and
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THE HIGHEST STANDARD BOTH
IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

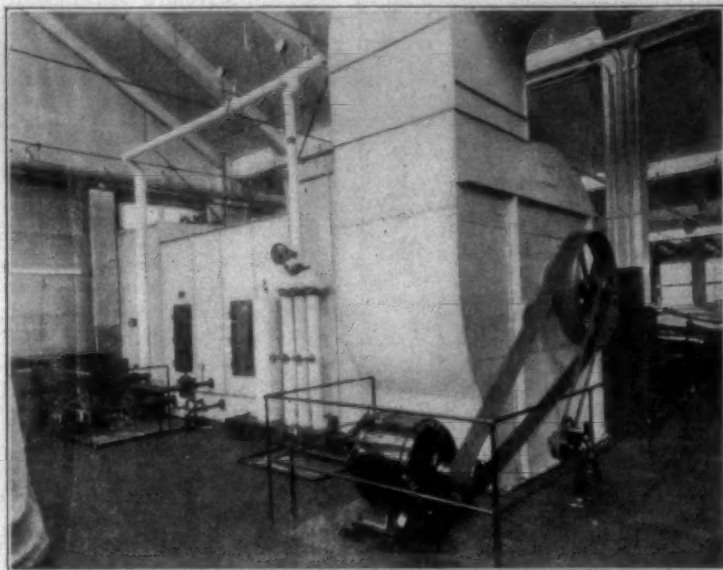
Carrier System Air Conditioning.

The necessity of humidifying of textile mills has become so universally recognized that we have progressed beyond the question of whether or not any artificial humidification should be adopted, and it is now a question of the method to be employed, and the advisability of maintaining regular and uniform humidification at all seasons of the year.

Formerly it was considered sufficient if humidifiers were installed to a sufficient extent to prevent the

that the humidity best suited for the work, is maintained.

It has only been in recent years that mill managers have come to realize that it was possible to cool textile mills to temperatures very much below those of the outside, during hot weather, with apparatus entailing a reasonable first cost and a reasonable cost of operation. The first successful plants for maintaining low temperatures in the mill in summer which were installed in this country were manufactured by the Carrier Air Conditioning Company, of 39 Cortlandt street, New



very dry conditions which occur during the colder months, when the most trouble was obtained from static electricity. However, those mill men who have made the greatest study of the question are, without exception, of the opinion that while a plant may be operated more successfully in summer than in winter without artificial humidification, still the production can be increased in summer as materially as in winter, by cooling the mill and maintaining the proper humidity, continuously.

In any mill where the conditions are allowed to vary from hour to hour, as is the case with every system which does not employ automatic humidity control, the production is not as great, due to the fact that it is very seldom in such mills

York, N. Y., their first installations in cotton mills having been made at the Peerless Mfg. Company, Lowell, N. C., and American Tread Company, Kerr Mill No. 3, Fall River, Mass., which have been followed by many other installations in the cotton industry, among which may be mentioned the Farr Alpaca Company, main mill and weave sheds, Holyoke, Mass.; Ashland Cotton Company, Jewett City, Conn.; Sharp Mfg. Company, New Bedford, Mass.; Hamilton Mfg. Company, Lowell, Mass.; Ludlow Mfg. Associates, Ludlow, Mass.; Passiac Worsted Spinning Company, Passaic, N. J.; Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.; St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills, Three Rivers, Que., and Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

The apparatus employed in these mills is comparatively simple. The entire apparatus for heating, humidifying and cooling of the mill is placed at one point, so that it is accessible and the attendance required is small, and the apparatus being consolidated allows of easy and quick attendance and inspection.

The apparatus as usually installed consists of a large steel plate fan with a humidifier through which the air is drawn, and where it is sprayed, washed, cooled and humidified to the amount required, and in winter is then passed through heating coils before entering the fan, so as to heat it up to the required temperature. The air is blown from the fan usually through ducts or flues, and distributed throughout the mill in the quantity required to maintain the proper air conditions.

Where the mill has more than one floor, the heating coils, instead of being placed between the fan and humidifier, are usually located at the flue outlets on the different floors, thus enabling each floor to be heated and humidified independent of the others.

The cooling of the mill by this apparatus in summer is procured by the evaporation of the water, in contact with the air as it passes through the humidifier, and this cooling effect on warm days runs anywhere from 12 to 20 degrees below the outside temperature. The air leaves the humidifier at 100 per cent humidity, and its temperature is allowed to rise in the mill so that the humidity is reduced to that required. By this arrangement, mills on hot days carrying a reasonable humidity are cooled from 8 to 15 degrees below that of the outside temperature, making it very much more livable for the operatives and making conditions very much better for the manipulation of the fibres.

The fan which is used for supplying the air to the building, and the centrifugal pump which is used for circulating the water, could be either steam, belt or electric driven. The cost of the power consumed is small as compared to the increased revenue due to increased production.

The entire apparatus is automatically controlled, so as to main-

tain a uniform temperature throughout the winter and a uniform humidity throughout the year.

Among the advantages of such a system may be mentioned:

(1) Cooling of mills in summer, holding temperatures down, thereby enabling humidity to be maintained, giving an increased production in summer as well as winter.

(2) The maintaining of a constant temperature and humidity thus enabling the work to be done with fewer adjustments, and fewer broken ends.

(3) The procuring of humidity and cooling by means of a very small amount of water which is evaporated.

(4) A humidifying system without any water being conveyed into the mill, which could in any way rust or affect the machinery.

Richards-Hinds Tube Roll.

The year 1913 has firmly established the Richard-Hinds Rolls for Ring Spinning frames on all cottons of 13-16 and longer.

For spinners of long staple cottons these rolls are filling a long felt want as they entirely eliminate the necessity of constantly setting and resetting their rolls, formerly necessary when changing their staples. The fact that on lever weighted frames no change of settings are necessary, no matter what length of staple is being used, is a feature which alone should prompt every progressive spinner to adopt these rolls.

Another feature and a very important one, is that a much longer draft can be run on spinning with these rolls than can possibly be run with the old style rolls, without any loss whatever in either evenness or strength. On long staple cottons where a draft of, say, 8 or 10 has formerly been used with old style rolls, it is now possible with the Richards-Hinds roll to run a longer draft. This may not seem possible after all efforts of the past to produce as good a yarn, with a long as with a short draft. The principal reason for failure in this direction during the past was the fact that the old style rolls had to be set about the length of the staple being drawn, or possibly a very little in-

(Continued on Page 26.)

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Agent: JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

It boils thin—penetrates the warps—increases breaking strength and carries the weight into the cloth. Being thoroughly washed free of gluten and other foreign matter, it gives a bleach and finish to the goods that you can get from no other starch.

A trial order will convince you that VICTOR STARCH has no equal in the market.

Reports of Committees.

(Continued from page 11.)

through the prohibition of the mails.

However, we would express our earnest appreciation of the efforts on the part of the authors of both the House and Senate bills referred to, to accomplish the results sought. We believe that each bill will be of great benefit if passed; we believe further, however, that results can be best accomplished to the users of the taxing power and we recommend therefore, that the Senate Bill 110, which has already passed the House should be amended so as to provide for the use of the taxing power in regulation of the Cotton Exchanges and should be further amended by many sections of detail appearing in the Lever Bill not appearing in the Smith Bill.

Your committee recommends commending the authors of these two bills and expressing their thanks for the action of the United States Senate, which practically unanimously passed the Smith Bill, also commending the earnest consideration that this subject has had by the Agricultural Committee of the House and the favorable report upon the Smith Bill or Senate Bill 110, amended by the provisions of the Lever Bill, which as stated is of greater detail than Senate Bill 110.

There is real conflict between these two bills. Both are aimed at the same result. Both will practically accomplish the same result, but there are some provisions of the Lever Bill which are more certain to accomplish the result than the provisions of the Smith Bill.

In general terms the requirements of the two bills are not dissimilar. Both bills would require a contract on the Exchange which is not in a measure outlined, to contain the following requirements.

- 1st—Recognition and acceptance of the standard grades made by the Government.
- 2nd—Recognition of middling as the basis of the cotton.
- 3rd—Requirement that the differences at which grades above and below middling should be deliverable, to be established from day to day or as often as necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture, his determination to be based on actual market differences prevailing in an average of markets in which the commodity is actually bought

and sold for commercial use.

4th—The prohibition of deliveries on contracts of cotton of undesirable character.

The Smith Bill with reference to this subject states as follows:

"That in determining, pursuant to provisions of this Act, what markets are bona fide spot markets, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to consider only markets in which spot cotton is sold in such volume and under such conditions as customarily to reflect accurately the price of middling cotton and of other grades of cotton for which standards shall have been established by the Secretary of Agriculture."

This is as desired by this association and we commend the clear method of its expression in the Smith Bill.

The Lever Bill is more clear in its expression of the characters of undesirable cotton prohibitive under delivery than is the Smith Bill, and in our judgment the provisions of the Lever Bill upon this subject should be incorporated into the Smith Bill.

We commend efforts to provide for a minimum length of staple which can be delivered upon contract, and it was with surprise that we learned at a hearing in Washington, the admission of representatives of the New York Cotton Exchange as to the extent to which cotton of 5-8 inch length in staple or even at times 1-2 inch length in staple had been delivered on contracts on the Exchange, thereby depreciating to a great degree the whole basis of the contract and causing injury to both producer and spinner and benefit only to the manipulator who was using this distribution for a personal gain at the sacrifice of the legitimate business interests of the country.

We believe such use of the New York Cotton Exchange has been made within recent months. There has been presented within the last three months the publication on the part of the New York Cotton Exchange of quotations of its contracts for delivery indicating the price of the raw material at times as much as two cents below the real value of that material and two cents below the price that the consumer was obtaining therefor in the South, and fully two cents below the price being paid by the spinner for delivery of it to him. Necessarily this has been most injurious in its effects to both spin-

ner and producer and has had the effect of misleading buyers of cloths and giving them an erroneous impression of the price of the raw material being used in consumption. None of us like to be imposed upon and it is most natural that the buyer of cotton cloth who can see from quotations of the New York Cotton Exchange that the price of the raw material is two cents less than it really is, should fight most earnestly the payment of prices necessary to be secured by the spinner in order to make any profit in production.

These low prices on the New York Cotton Exchange we believe to be the result of manipulation on the part of large operators who are able to use the New York Cotton Exchange as a means of depressing prices on account of the fact that the rules of the New York Cotton Exchange permit arbitrary differences, the delivery of undesirable cotton, thus depressing the whole basis of quotations; we deplore conditions under which large operators can through manipulation and improper use of the Exchange depress cotton at one time and advance it at another when the actual price of the raw material is changed but little if any during the interval. We cite in this connection the action of large operators on the New York Exchange in practically making a corner in March contracts causing advance of these contracts to 80 points over May contracts when the natural law of economies would justify a price of 20 points or certainly ten points on the part of May contracts over the March.

These conditions could and should have been registered by the New York Cotton Exchange itself. After many earnest pleas this Exchange has failed to regulate and we now, as stated, commend the efforts of Congressional leaders to regulate by law that which could and should have been regulated by the Exchange itself.

We are aware of the fact that it is claimed by some that the contract which is sought to be influenced by Governmental action is the spinners contract, and as claimed by some it would be, the contract diverts to the interest of the planter.

At no time in the history of this Association has it before sought to depress prices of cotton. It believes that the producer of cotton is entitled to a fair return for his commodity and the members of this association are at all times willing to

accept the arbitration as to price fixed by the natural laws of supply and demand. We condemn, however, manipulation whether its effect be to advance or depress prices. The general effect of manipulation which we complain of has been to depress prices, and the only times that this association has regretted its position to the manipulative quotations of the New York Cotton Exchange has been when the effect was to depress prices.

We acknowledge that the contract which we commend in other sections of this report will have the effect of raising the quoted price of cotton; the producer will therefore be given knowledge of the fact that his commodity is worth much more than it is quoted as being worth on the New York Cotton Exchange. We believe the effect of this will be to push the price of the raw material in some degree and certainly to guide the producer against imposition in the purchase of his product. Notwithstanding this, we favor legislation because all that is desired and sought by this association is to accomplish such results as will force the Exchanges to indicate in their quotations the real price of the raw material; to reflect by their quotations those prices rather than to issue quotations misleading as to prices.

We earnestly urge provisions of all characters with relation to the Exchanges which are fair to both buyer and seller, enabling thereby a higher base of price to be recorded than is now indicated on the Exchanges.

If this be a spinners contract, then surely it is a contract to be sought in behalf of the producer. This is certainly the view taken by members of Congress for it is well known that both the Smith and Lever bills have been most earnest in advocacy for many years of legislation in behalf of the cotton producer, in fact so earnest has Senator Smith been during many years in this cause that he is commonly known as "Cotton Smith."

The interests of the spinner and the producer in the matter are the same.

As justifying our own criticisms of the New York Cotton Exchange quotations, we would quote from the following circular letters issued by members of the Exchange. From the letter of Herklotz, Corn & Co., of March 30, 1914, as follows:

(Continued on page 25.)

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Among Those Present.

McAden, H. M., McAden Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
(Continued from Page 10.)
Marchant, T. M., Treas. Ottarway Mills, Union, S. C.
McMahon, P. L., Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Muller, L. P., Muller Riddle & Co., New York.
McCall, Prest. and Treas. Opelika (Ala.) Cotton Mills.
Mebane, Robt. S., Prest. Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.
Meister, Chas. A., Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.
Miller, R. M., Jr., Prest. Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
Miller, Stanley G., Cree Carpet Co., St. Paul, Minn.
McNider, G. M., Corn Products Refining Co., New York.
Mitchell, Geo. B., Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Moore, C. A., Charlotte, N. C.
Nicholson, T. O., Treas. Millen Mills (Millen, Ga.) Boston, Mass.
Odell, R. M., Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
Plowman, C. M., C. M. Plowman Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Poccher, Morris R., Badische Co., New York.
Porter, S. C., Old Dominion S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Park, Howard P., Park Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Palmer, J. S., U. S. Gutta Percha
Phelps, A. C., Draper, N. C.
Pearce, Norman, U. S. Cotton Ginning Co., New York City.
Phillips, M. C., Erwin Mills No. 1, West Durham, N. C.
Paint Co., Greenville, S. C.
Parker, Lewis W., Pres. Parker Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, S. C.
Peabody, D. W., General Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Patterson, Jno. L., Patterson Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Peck, Thos. D., with Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.
Paulson, Leonard, Paulson, Linkroom Co., New York.
Porchier, W. H., Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.
Price, Theo. W., New York.
Quilbot, Wm. K., S. Quilbot & Son, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Reid, E. S., Wm. D'Olier & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Russell, S., Jr., Crocker Wheeler Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Richardson, E. R., Asst. Treas. Howard & Bullough, American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Ruffin, W. C., Sec. and Treas. Washington Mills (Fries, Va.) Mayo Mills, Mayodan, N. C.
Rankin, Jno. C., Lowell Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C.
Reinhardt, R. S., Elm Grove Mills, Lincoln, N. C.
Royall, R. E., Royall Cotton Mills, Wake Forest, N. C.
Reinhardt, R. S., Jr., Elm Grove Mill, Lincoln, N. C.
Roberts, G. F., Washington Mills, Fries, Va.
Roberts, Harry S., Gen. Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Rountree, J. A., Manager Barker Mills, Mobile, Ala.
Ran, Albert, Cotton Yarns, New York.
Robertson, Geo. W., Supt. Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.
Rhyne, H. A., Mt. Holly Cotton Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.
Ramsaur, R., Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C.
Ray, R. R., Treas. McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.
Rodman, Lee, Treas. Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.
Stevens, R. L., Wm. Whitman & Co., Boston, Mass.
Sloan, R. D., Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
Smith, H. C., Greenville, S. C.
Sweeney, R. P., New York Mills, Utica, N. Y.
Sitton, E. N., Pendleton Mfg. Co., Autun, S. C.
Salkeld, A. D., A. D. Salkeld & Co., New York.
St. Amant, Geo. W., Mohr & Fendler, Boston, Mass.
Street, Jno. F., John F. Street Co., Providence, R. I.
Sanders, W. M., Prest. Smithfield (N. C.) Cotton Mills.
Sharp, Arthur, Treas. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
Spencer, J. Leak, Treas. Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
Stearns, Francis U., Renfrow Mfg. Co., Adams, Mass.
Searing, Henry, Louis Seibert & Bros., New York.
Smyth, Ellison A., Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
Smyth, J. Adger, Dunan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Springs, Leroy, Lancaster Cot. Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
Separk, J. H., Sec. and Treas. Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Sharples, W. M., W. M. & F. W. Sharples, Philadelphia, Pa.
Schell, Taylor & Longstreet, Cotton Yarns, Philadelphia, Pa.
Steele, Phil S., W. M. & F. W. Sharples, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sullivan, Jos. D., Daily Trade Record, New York, N. Y.
Thomas, R. D., Joseph Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Tanner, S. B., Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.
Taylor, Anthony W., Cotton Yarns, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thorpe, J. Henry, Sales Agt., U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R. I.
Trotter, M. M., Jr., Parker Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Thomason, L. W., Jos. Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Tennent, E. S., Mill Supply Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Tiedman, Irvin B., New York.
Tyson, L. D., Prest. Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.
Thomas, S. G., Seydel Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Wilson, Geo. H., Treas. U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R. I.
Wray, Rush T., DeHaven Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Wainwright, T. L., Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.
Welborn, H. G., Prest. Hampton Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Walden, E. B., Corn Products Refining Co., New York.
Webb, C. S., Webb & Co., Greenville, S. C.
West, Alexander S., U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R. I.
Wm. Whittam, Journal of Commerce, New York.
West, A. S., Rice's Mill White, Providence, R. I.
Woody, Thos. W., High Falls Mfg. Co., High Falls, N. C.
(Continued on page 26.)

Capital, Labor and Factory Site Waiting for a Textile Industry

A hustling North Carolina county seat town offers liberal inducements to those experienced in establishing and successfully operating a textile industry.

High-class labor is available locally—liberal stock subscriptions will be made and a factory site is offered free.

The Southern Railway furnishes excellent freight and passenger service.

For particulars refer to File 47178 and writing

M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent

Room 129 SOUTHERN RAILWAY Washington, D. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

President's Annual Address.

(Continued from Page 4)

and more co-operative and organized effort in that direction seems to be the solution of the export problem. The greatest successes yet achieved in American exportations appear to have been in the case of patented specialties, the products of highly organized and comparatively new industries, and particularly of industries with large corporations having powerful financial resources enabling them to maintain foreign offices and warehouses and to extend the necessary lines of credit. It is hoped that the new Currency and Banking Act will not only provide elasticity enough to prevent money panics but that its feature of foreign branch banks will work out to be of substantial help in developing our export business.

In order that you may see at a glance the condition of the export trade in which we are most interested, I herewith append an extract from the semi-annual report of Mr. Howard Ayers, Secretary of the Cotton Goods Export Association, giving figures on the foreign trade in cotton goods of the United States, Great Britain and Japan. It is interesting to note the increase in the Japanese business; and here, it is also in order to call attention to the large increase of the spindleage in China. The editor of the Textile Mercury (Eng.) estimates that by 1916 Shanghai and vicinity may have one million spindles. The significance of the rapid development of the industry in China and Japan is the effect it will have upon our export business, and bearing upon that same question is the increased consumption of Chinese cotton by both Chinese and Japanese mills and the corresponding decrease in the consumption of American cotton. It was indeed startling news that appeared in recent press dispatches to the effect that China had so largely increased her cotton production as to now occupy third place in the production of cotton in the world; it was pointed out that lands formerly used for raising opium were now devoted to cotton. It is undoubtedly true that China has been producing more cotton than she was given credit for; so, with the present more accurate knowledge of her production, the new figures are not at all unexpected; it is equally true, however, that China is producing substantially more cotton each year and the chances are that it will be further increased, a situation that will furnish a very difficult problem to both American cotton producers and manufacturers.

During the past year, many English mills and merchants have quietly been making trade connections in America with a view to that outlet for surplus goods when needed; there are abundant indications that this condition is arriving, for advices from Lancashire indicate that new business is slow and that the present shipment of cotton goods are largely on orders taken sometimes ago. With a downward prices tendency and a weak demand over there, we can expect a corresponding increase in importa-

tions at an early date.

The many kinds of legislation recently passed and pending both constructive and destructive, undoubtedly contribute largely to the present unsatisfactory condition of business; it is difficult to see how much actual improvement can be expected until the uncertainty continually engendered in this manner is removed.

Prosperity seldom smiles on one industry at the expense of another; the general welfare of the whole country is so closely knit that a blow at one constituent part is felt all down the line. Whether an individual railroad is wrecked by its management or whether the whole railroad system of the country is shaken by federal or state persecution, is only a matter of degree; all industry feels the shock. Whether one community is terrorized by the I. W. W. or whether a whole industry is paralyzed by unreasonable and restrictive legislation, is again only a matter of degree; the general business of the country feels the demoralizing effect.

The truth is that the welfare and happiness of practically all the people in this country are dependent upon the general condition of business. The stock in our railroads, banks, factories, mines and utilities are largely in the hands of the relatively small investors; their other securities are largely held as investments by insurance companies, trust companies, saving banks and other repositories for provision of the masses against want and privation in their time of need. The "people" in such cases are not merely the work people engaged therein, nor the consumers only, but the whole people comprising farmers, merchants, manufacturers, clerks, salesmen and saleswomen, mechanics, laborers, servants, widows, orphans, and all who are dependent, in every walk of life.

In their mad race for progressiveness some of our political friends seem to have become imbued with the intolerant and snobbish spirit of the English official and aristocratic class portrayed by Tennyson in his lines

"We are not cotton-spinners all,
But some love England and her honour
Yet."

The duty of guarding the rights of the people entails the far heavier responsibility of conserving the welfare of the people. For example, denying the right of self-support to a dependent child should entail some other provision for its needs; refusing work to able-bodied children should carry with it compulsory education to prevent their idleness from breeding degeneracy; restricting women's work should not be without other opportunity of a livelihood for themselves and children dependent upon them; a minimum wage, particularly in industries employing unskilled women where there is great competition for places, puts a premium on immorality for the slower and duller ones.

In spite of the agitation and misrepresentation of the few whose occupation is chiefly in so doing, the

cotton manufacturers are doing a great work in improving the condition of work people, providing them with better homes and often with work rooms whose sanitary conditions challenge equality in even the most progressive parts of our country. As a rule, these men are quietly solving their problems without noise and personal advertisement; they meet practical legislative betterment in a spirit of co-operation but always without losing sight of the responsibilities that go with it—as when the manufacturers in the state of North Carolina insisted upon compulsory education accompanying the recent raising of the age limit for child labor.

Conditions in the United States vary greatly in different parts of its

immense domain and oftentimes blanket legislation that will be a help in one section may prove a hindrance in another. The development of children, both mentally and physically, varies greatly from the extreme North to the extreme South; state legislation affecting age limits and hours of labor is, therefore, both to be preferred and is more rational than federal regulation.

In conclusion, I beg to repeat that it is my firm conviction that cotton manufacturers must relieve themselves of the burden of financing their yearly supply of cotton, or it will be a long time before the industry achieves that degree of economic independence necessary for unhampered movement towards the solution of its other problems.

EXPORT OF COTTON CLOTH FROM UNITED STATES

For 12 Months Ending Dec. 31.

Manufacturers of Cloth:	Yards		
	1913	1912	1911
Unbleached	245,916,185	221,160,846	214,154,730
Bleached	40,430,266	43,322,108	32,212,623
Colored	180,330,801	199,770,172	163,932,848
Total	466,677,252	464,253,126	410,200,201
Exported to:			
China	116,175,688	69,766,738	110,163,246
Philippine Islands	91,686,489	85,019,517	49,827,773
Central America and Brit. Honduras	34,347,428	42,374,169	40,667,069
Other West Indies and Bermuda	28,640,511	27,884,494	28,633,948
Aden	27,783,615	34,328,035	24,545,354
Cuba	24,555,478	30,444,991	24,486,299
Colombia	21,851,240	26,103,767	18,117,722
Hayti	20,332,617	21,414,709	24,866,307
Other South America	14,865,537	19,083,967	18,557,300
British East Indies	12,052,678	17,597,229	11,306,376
British Oceania	8,663,571	9,822,500	10,001,317
Chile	8,443,269	12,237,880	11,331,564
Other Asia and Oceania	3,162,053	7,269,463	3,827,537
United Kingdom	2,312,702	4,652,007	2,139,502
Hong Kong	2,082,342		
Mexico	1,929,155	3,043,594	1,688,456
Brazil	852,808	1,271,782	1,268,823
Other countries	22,643,350	28,181,306	16,510,565
Total	466,677,252	464,253,126	410,200,201

EXPORT OF COTTON GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

For 12 Months Ending Dec. 31.

Total Quantities of All Kinds of Cotton Piece Goods.

To:	Yards		
	1913	1912	1911
British India and East Indies	3,226,984,000	2,962,612,900	2,551,568,500
China, including Hong Kong	716,571,400	527,636,800	647,503,100
South America	538,961,500	549,345,900	570,546,000
Egypt and other Africa	446,247,200	491,452,700	496,176,900
European Countries	394,065,600	425,311,400	415,023,800
Other East Indies and Philippines	364,035,700	324,066,100	311,323,500
Turkey	360,747,900	394,496,700	467,727,400
British Africa	231,149,000	229,738,100	191,237,300
Australia and New Zealand	211,073,400	221,635,000	221,320,400
Canada	110,499,100	87,255,700	75,772,400
Mexico and Central America	69,006,200	155,515,500	138,390,700
Other West Indies and Cuba	66,475,200	107,090,600	78,541,400
Japan	50,199,900	74,766,300	92,208,300
United States	44,415,000	48,120,000	57,125,400
British West Indies	41,084,900	45,434,600	48,961,700
Persia	40,616,300	60,962,900	51,339,000
Other countries	163,426,100	204,184,600	238,868,100
Total	7,075,558,400	6,912,625,800	6,653,583,900

EXPORT OF COTTON GOODS FROM JAPAN

For 12 Months Ending Dec. 31.

Shirtings and sheetings:	Yards		
	1913	1912	1911
Gray	95,055,994	87,097,682	63,013,291
White		1,634,140	
Twilled tissues	70,030,735	42,097,779	40,289,829
Flannels	12,807,263	10,649,935	6,875,584
T. Cloths	12,874,289	7,584,517	4,576,743
Crape	12,810,901	10,230,461	9,496,863
Duck	806,578	483,857	212,241
Towels	3,013,106	2,310,655	1,803,125
Undershirts and drawers, knit	5,475,128	4,446,102	3,727,432
Yarn (1 kin=1.32 lb.)	136,050,557	106,169,458	79,654,361
(1 Yen = 50 cts. gold.)			

To Countries—	Yens		
	1913	1912	1911
Tissues Only.	18,964,913	12,717,303	10,128,091
China	9,109,327	9,169,254	6,756,739
Japanese Manchurian territory	1,142,558	873,183	561,549
Hong Kong	1,031,906	732,478	111,832
Asiatic Russia	880,716	156,242	183,685
Philippine Islands	545,800	558,370	770,910
Australia	531,358	380,108	171,461
United States	316,680	216,253	144,781
Straits Settlements	274,580	249,296	243,699
Dutch India	232,543		
Great Britain, Germany and France	156,896	119,959	121,214
Hawaii	152,055	193,028	175,317
Other countries	266,352	395,921	305,259
Total	33,605,684	25,761,395	19,679,537

Knit Underclothes and Towels:	Dozen		
	1913	1912	1911
British India	3,739,295	2,942,369	2,669,075
Hong Kong	1,433,539	1,247,157	919,016
China	1,371,494	885,521	660,581
Dutch India	446,191	389,856	327,562
Philippine Islands	371,243	311,531	298,962
Straits Settlements	290,432	281,075	188,020
Japanese Manchurian territory	140,717	106,550	97,864
Australia	438,080	334,797	206,747
Total	8,488,234	6,756,757	5,530,557

Personal Items

W. M. Gibbes has resigned as overseer of carding at the Huntsville (Ala.) Knitting Mills, to accept a similar position at the Lowe Mfg. Co., of the same place.

J. H. Fields has resigned as second hand at the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills, and accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Joe Owens has accepted a position in the slasher room at the Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Edgar Robeson, of Salisbury, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

J. W. Crosby has resigned as loom fixer at the Enoree (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to take a similar place at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

C. G. Boss has resigned as superintendent of the Deep River Mill No. 2, Randleman, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Patterson Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C.

J. R. Killian has resigned as superintendent of the Patterson Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C., and accepted a similar position at one of the mills in Concord, N. C.

Mr. O. S. Jordan Was Banquetted.

Monday, the Eagle & Phenix Efficiency Club, Columbus, Ga., composed of foremen, officers and employes of the mills, tendered a banquet to their retiring superintendent, O. S. Jordan.

It was a high compliment to that able and well known mill man, for all places were occupied, and in the talks that closed the gathering the guest of honor heard several talks replete with friendship, regret and good will upon his leaving the post which he has filled with such signal ability for so many years.

The treasurer of the mills, J. D. Massey, acted as toastmaster, and able talks were made by David G. Wallace, president of the Efficiency club; John Newsome, dressing room foreman; James Airey, boss weaver; Robert Wilson, assistant superintendent, and others.—Columbus Ledger.

Children Under Fourteen.

There has been considerable interest in the bill introduced in the South Carolina Legislature to raise the age limit of child labor in the mills.

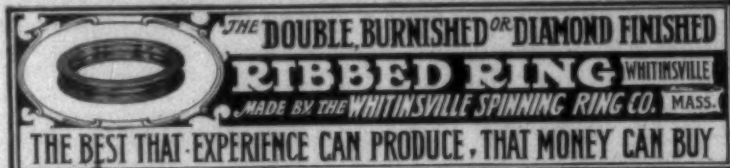
The mill officers have generally opposed the bill, but not for the reason as some people think, that they fear the results to themselves in the way of labor scarcity, as much as on the ground that it would deprive some of the mill people of a means of support.

This will be readily understood from the fact that in all of the mills of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, operating 515,000 spindles, there are only 233 children under 14 years of

age at work.

These mills employ 5,000 operatives and have a village population of approximately 15,000.

It can readily be seen, therefore, that a law which would prevent these 233 children from working would affect only a small portion of the operatives. It would, however, affect the families of these children for in nearly every case they are the means of support.—Pacomico.



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OVERHAULERS, REPAIRERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE SELL TWISTER AND DOUBLE OR SINGLE SPINNING RINGS

WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A KINKEAD OUTFIT TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—We have no branches, nor are we connected with any other Company



BRUSHES--All Kinds

Repaired and Refilled

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.,

Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.



Arabol Soluble Softening Oil

SUPERIOR TO TALLOW and cheaper. Used with starch on all classes of warps. Neutral. Especially valuable on warps, which, while requiring light sizing, must be very strong and smooth. It is strictly uniform and has none of the draw-backs of tallow. Can be used with any kind of starch or sizing material. Is especially valuable when used with a Soluble Gum, such as our Gum G, Yorkshire Gum, Scotch Gum, and the like, all of which attract moisture and lay the fibre, thereby prevent shedding. Arabol Softening Oil penetrates the yarn, and lubricates the fibre. Never gets rancid as tallow does and always keeps the slasher cylinders smooth and bright. The yarn never sticks when this Oil is used. Trial barrel sent on approval.

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CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Great interest centers in the approaching fourteenth annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia which is to be held at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, on Friday, May 8th.

The tentative program for the convention indicates that the event is to be one of the most interesting, possibly, ever held by the association. It includes an address of welcome in behalf of the state and the city of Atlanta, by Hon. Jno. M. Slaton, governor of Georgia, to be responded to by J. D. Massey, treasurer of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus.

The principal address will be delivered by Stuart W. Cramer, late president American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, on the "Duke Warehouse Plan"; and Hon. James A. Emery, of Washington, D. C., on "Legislation and Business."

Other important addresses are to be delivered in the interest of the textile industry and reports of the operation of the association during the past year are to be made, all of which will be of special interest to members of the organization.

President Gordon is much pleased with the interest manifested in the approaching convention and he states that he expects a record attendance at this gathering.

The association now has the largest membership in its history and new members are being enrolled constantly. It is understood that near 95 per cent of the mills of Georgia are members of the association. The report of Secretary Williams is expected to be one of the interesting features of the convention.

Superintendents and Overseers

Nokomis Mill,

Lexington, N. C.

W. E. Tisdale.....Superintendent
T. A. Swing.....Card
C. W. Wright.....Weaver & Cloth R'm
W. F. Sink.....Master Mechanic

Union Mills,

Union, S. C.

H. K. Drew....Gen. Superintendent
O. A. Sullivan.....Carder
R. H. Williams.....Spinner
J. B. Williams.....Weaver
W. C. Culberson.....Cloth Room
W. L. West.....Master Mechanic

Buffalo Mill,

Buffalo, S. C.

H. K. Drew....Gen. Superintendent
W. B. Todd....Asst. Superintendent
J. L. Padgett.....Carder
J. J. Bates.....Spinner
W. T. Corn.....Weaver
W. C. Poole.....Cloth Room
Joe Hodge.....Engineer
J. L. West.....Master Mechanic

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

(Continued from Page 20.)

"We have been suggesting to our mill friends, for several years past, the advisability of watching the differences prevailing between the Liverpool, and New York markets with a view to their buying in Liverpool, whenever the character of the crop raised would justify purchases in Liverpool instead of New York, as their contract is much stronger than ours until the Government standards are adopted. This naturally applies to any hedge purchases, which might become necessary against forward sales of cotton yarns and goods, as the Liverpool market reflects more readily the values of spot cotton South. You are doubtless aware of the fact that the New York contract will be stronger after Nov. 30th, when it will no longer be permissible to deliver cotton below strict good ordinary white and strict low middling tinged. There will be a revision in September and also in November; but not until next December will there be monthly revisions, and as these changes in our system may greatly influence the relative differences and parities with the South, it will be well to bear them in mind."

In the circular letter of Hayden, Stone & Co., March 6th, 1914, they say: "In the past contracts (that is on the New York Cotton Exchange) have shown a decided tendency to pull away from actual values to such an extent that the purchase and sale of hedges on the Cotton Exchange has become almost a pure gamble. Also: This criticism by factors of the system now in vogue at New York for grading cotton on the Exchange which is so far at variance with the methods of grading of the cotton producing centers by the United States Governmental system, that the feeling is most prevalent that in its present form it is no longer of any value as a hedge against actual."

From a letter of Hopkins-Dwight & Co., April 17, 1914: "The first notice day for May delivery will be Tuesday, the 28th inst., and whether May contracts will continue to decline relatively or go to a further premium depends entirely upon what the large interests there do who control practically our entire stock."

In other words the price of cotton as received by the New York Cotton Exchange is to be dependent upon the quotations made through the operations of large interests who control the entire stock of 80,000 bales rather than by the owners of the millions of bales still in the hands of producers and spinners.

From a letter of McElroy & Kepplinger, April 9, 1914: "Oppressed by the weight of undesirable grades in our own crop and the promise of a large surplus from India, speculators recklessly sold the near months short. Prices generally have advanced over \$6.00 per bale on the old crop. This was really a readjustment from a false position."

These quotations could be repeated many times but we would close with reference to the following quotations adopted by the Vicks-

burg Cotton Exchange of Vicksburg, Miss., several months ago, which have also been adopted by a large number of other agents and representative bodies of the South and which have received the approval of cotton merchants and cotton spinners:

"Whereas, In the opinion of the members of this Exchange the form of future contract in use by the New York Cotton Exchange constitutes nothing more than a medium for gambling, that it does not represent the real value of cotton as established in the spot cotton markets of the World, that it absolutely fails to provide a safe, trustworthy or legitimate hedge, and that through its form and application, both unfair and arbitrary, it lends itself to gambling operations, by large dealers and to the detriment and demoralization of the entire cotton trade."

"Whereas, In the opinion of the members of this Exchange, the future contract of the New York Cotton Exchange is devoid of the essentials of a fair, just and correct contract, that is placing in the hands of men of large capital the power to dominate the cotton market, whose operations unsettle and depress business, it is used to the great injury of the general cotton trade."

The above quotations are more extreme in harangue than we have ever expressed ourselves, but it may nevertheless be said to revert the opinion of unpublished sentiments of conditions.

We, therefore earnestly commend efforts to regulate the unfair practices on the Exchanges, particularly on the New York Cotton Exchange. We believe, however, that the New Orleans Exchange in the future, as in the past, will be operated to meet the reasonable requests of this association, of the public and of Congress and that the New Orleans Exchange can be relied upon to remodel its contracts in any way necessary to establish a parity between the quotations on the Exchange and spot prices of cotton. This is all we desire and could ask. Respectfully submitted,

Lewis W. Parker, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Census Returns.

To the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association:

Your committee on the census would report that at the invitation of the Hon. W. J. Harris, Director of the Census, they have had several conferences and lengthy correspondence with him. Your committee made several suggestions, eliminating some of the proposed questions in the schedule to be sent to the manufacturers and making perhaps more clear the wording of other questions. Your committee was treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy by the Director of Census, and we have reason to believe many of our suggestions were adopted.

Your committee would ask to be discharged, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Ellison A. Smyth, Chairman.
Joseph E. Sirrine.

Economic Wastes in Textile Manufacture.

By A. M. Patterson.

When your president asked me to address you on the subject of the Textile Alliance, Inc., in which your association has taken a friendly interest, I was embarrassed by the previous publication of full details of that organization's object. To avoid repetition I am going farther afield and will try to interest you in the general subject of economic waste in our trades, as distinguished from practices which are outside the pale of the law.

Since Adam Smith, every economist has had something to say of the distinction between productive and unproductive labor, and it is now generally accepted that any labor is productive that performs a useful function, whether in actual manufacture or the manifold side issues of salesmanship, law, and scientific investigation. To be useful, such functions must be wisely directed and economically operated, otherwise, even though entirely legal, they pass into a class which is truly parasitic and their practitioners cannot claim even the excuse for continued existence that justifies the drone in the bee hive, the reproduction of the species.

During the preliminaries of the formation of the Textile Alliance, many such cases were found. Here is a typical one:

One of our friends bought in a few years from the manufacturer who made his soap some 1,900-barrels of Alkali for \$185. He was told that it was specially adapted for use with this particular soap and it was billed under a name which signified nothing. A competitor caused an analysis to be made, when it was discovered that the Alkali was Soda Ash, market price 3-4 cents per pound. Not the waste involved in this transaction. The mill could buy direct from the maker and pay a single freight. Instead it paid two freights and an extra packing charge, besides a profit which though small was unearned. There was no misrepresentation because the Alkali was a standard make, pure and adapted to be used with the soap in question; or with any other soap for that matter.

There is a brand of Alkali on the market which is advertised to possess peculiar virtues in textile manufacture. Perhaps it does, but when submitted to a mill chemist of long experience he said: "if you are buying this for sodium carbonate it contains too much bi-carbonate; if for bi-carbonate too much carbonate." There was in fact about two-thirds of one, one-third of the other; and traces of ammonia and sulphuric acid. For this useful combination about twice the market price is charged. The eastern manager, when interviewed, said that he did not know what it was made of and described its virtues in general terms that were hard to understand. A written explanation which was promised has not arrived. Similar cases are common. An "Ammoniated Potash wool scour" contained traces of Ammonia and of



Commonwealth Hotel

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Offers room with hot and cold water for \$1.00 per day and up, which includes free use of public shower baths

Nothing to Equal This in New England

Rooms with private baths for \$1.50 per day and up; suites of two rooms and bath for \$4.00 per day and up.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Strictly a Temperance Hotel

Send for Booklet

STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Manager

Potash, sodium carbonate again forming the base. An "Ammoniated Compound" sold by one of the largest soap manufacturers for 4 cents per pound is being duplicated by specification for 1 1/4 cents. The analysis shows: Sodium Carbonate 85 per cent, Ammonian Sulphate 7.5 per cent.

Here is a case on the border line of misrepresentation. In the treatment of wool Ammonia and Potash exert a milder effect on the fibre than soda. In the early days stale urine was used as a scour on account of the ammonium carbonate formed by decomposition. It still retains its reputation though replaced by pleasanter agents. But an enterprising chemist offers and sells successfully a "Urine Substitute" which is quite foreign to human chemistry and can be duplicated for a fraction of the price by hard headed people who are influenced by a sentimental reference to human by-products. It proves to be about 60 per cent moisture, 3 per cent soap, 37 per cent sodium carbonate.

No one will claim, unless interested, that this kind of labor is worthy of its hire. There are products on the market, however, which present real economies and economic savings of value. Thus it has been discovered that a paper mill waste may be used as a substitute for lactic acid and tarter in mordanting. The discovery is not new and is not patented so that a moderate profit ought to content the intermediary between the dyer and the paper mill. I leave it to you if 11 cents per pound is a fair price for a substance which costs not much more than the freight and packing in barrels.

Passing from distribution to manufacture, we can all agree that if any class is entitled to liberal reward for enterprise, etc., it is that which persuades two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, or develops in half a century an enormous

(Continued on Page 26.)

Richards-Hinds Roll.

(Continued from page 20.)

mous industry from a purely waste side, although some present day writers tell us that we should set about 1-16 over the length of the staple being used. This method did not positively draft, properly, all the fibers in the cross section of roving which were presented to the front rolls by the middle or intermediate rolls. With the introduction of the Richards-Hinds rolls an entirely different method of setting than those formerly advocated by textile schools, writers of technical books, and even mill practice, was introduced; viz: setting the rolls as far up on the staple as possible, so as to properly draft every fiber, long or short, of the roving being handled. To illustrate, let us follow the path of the roving being drafted under the old method. We will assume we are in a mill using 1 1/2 inch cotton and set up, say, 1 7-16 from center to center; spinning, say, 60s yarn, with a 12 hank double roving, for an actual size of 58, giving a draft of 9.66. With these conditions which are quite usual in many of our fine mills, we will assume we are watching the fibers as they are being drafted. With the old style rolls, the middle line being set so far back from the front line, it will be seen that the longer fibers would be more perfectly drafted than the shorter ones, due to the fact that the longer fibers would be picked up and drawn forward the instant they left the middle rolls while the shorter fibers would get no drafting until, through contact with the longer fibers, they had been carried forward, after leaving the middle rolls, to a point where they would be gripped by the front rolls.

With the Richards-Hinds Roll as close a setting as 1 inch can be run on lever weighted frames, and, as we have previously assumed we are handling 1 1/2 inch stock it must be apparent to any practical spinner that with stock of that length and a setting of 1 inch between front and middle rolls every fibre, whether long or short, is being perfectly drafted, as every fiber, long or short, contained in the roving in picked up by the front rolls, while still being carried forward by the middle rolls, therefore, more perfect drawing must be done under these conditions.

Having shown that under the Richards-Hinds roll every fiber will be properly drafted, let us see why it is, that with a longer draft on these rolls, it is possible to make as good a yarn as can be turned out under the ordinary roll, with a draft of 8 or 9. Let us assume that on one side of a frame we have the ordinary rolls, and running a 12 hank roving, while the other side is equipped with the Richards-Hinds rolls, and running a 10 hank roving, and, spinning the same number of yarn on both sides. On the 12 hank side with old style rolls, with a setting of 1 7-16 inch from center to center, only the long fibers are being perfectly drafted; while on the 10 hank side, with the Richards-Hinds rolls set 1 inch, every fiber contained in the roving, is being perfectly drafted, thereby producing a more even and perfect yarn

than can be produced with old style rolls set so far apart that perfect drafting takes place only on the longer fibers. These facts, together with the fact that the 10 hank roving having a softer twist than the 12 hank we can easily get a result not possible with the old style rolls.

At the Exhibition recently held in Boston, there was shown yarns made from all types of cotton from waste up to Sea Island, all of which were spun at the Lowell Textile School and all run on the same side of a frame, with the Richards-Hinds Roll and a setting of 1 inch from center to center.

The Richards-Hinds Rolls are manufactured solely in the United States and Canada by the Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.

Among Those Present.

(Continued from page 22.)

Wilson, J. L., J. L. Wilson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
White, J. O., Presl. Moroweb Cotton Mills, Hudson Mfg. Co., Whitnel Cotton Mills, Lenoir Cotton Mills, Moore Cotton Mills, Modena Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Whitin, H. T., Treas. Rockdale Mill, Northbridge, Mass.
Wier, J. L., Agent Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
Walden, E. B., Corn Product Refining Co., New York.
Webb, T. H., Erwin Mills, Duke, N. C.

New York Meeting

(Continued from Page 12)

in the addresses.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, delivered a very able address on general topics. His subject has been given out as "The Duke Warehouse Plan," but nobody could have known it from his remarks.

Addresses were also made by R. M. Miller, Jr., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Parker, Greenville, S. C., John M. Miller, Richmond, Va., and others.

Economic Waste in Textile Manufacture.

(Continued from Page 25.)

product. From coal tar, which was in the early days of gas lighting a nuisance that could not be disposed of, a group of firms and corporations have developed innumerable combinations valuable in medicine and industry. For good measure they have thrown into the scale discoveries in other branches of science, such as the manufacture of fertilizer from the air, and the cure of disease. They have developed scientific organizations and build plants without equal in the world; and unapproached in this country except in the electric industry. That they are entitled to an exceptional reward is undisputed. Under the laws of their country they may fix this reward themselves and in many cases have fixed it by establishing on their products a "distribution price" or "Losungspreis" at which they sell to large customers or consign to agents and branches for distribution in foreign countries. They have done this fairly and propriety of their acts cannot be questioned under the laws of their

Do You Get a Rebate for the Power You Lose?

If not, wouldn't it be a good idea to put a stop to the power losses caused by undue friction in shafting bearings?

When line shafting maintains perfect alignment, there is absolutely no excuse for undue friction in the bearings, and the sooner you stop using fluid oil the sooner friction oil will be minimized and power losses reduced.



when applied to shafting bearings or any other bearings in textile mills effects an immediate and permanent reduction in power losses, shop attendance costs, maintenance costs and your whole mill is rendered more efficient.

Non-Fluid Oil is a lubricant brought into a non-dripping condition, hence it is impossible for it to drip and spatter after the manner of ordinary fluid oils.

The consistent use of this economical lubricant means in addition to the savings already outlined, no slippery belts, no messy floors or machine parts, and a decided reduction of the fire hazard due to such conditions. You may conduct a test in your mill and prove our claims if you will write for large free sample.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

165 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

own country or in morals; but at this point begins an example of economic waste which is hard to parallel in the annals of commercial extravagance. Let us recognize that the business is technical, that it is hard to introduce a new product, that competition is keen. Even so, merchants know that a salesman who gets 15 per cent on his sales is overpaid—if he keeps it; and that a branch-house in an important textile center can be operated on an expense ratio less than 35 per cent of its gross sales. What becomes of money thus spent is beside the issue;—my statement is that it is either subtracted from the due of a manufacturer entitled to a legitimate profit, or added to the cost of a consumer who also has rights, however remote he may be. And the worst of waste such as this is that it breeds more waste. On the one hand useless transportation and the other expense items, salesmen and rents; on the other the inducement to the employee in receipt of a secret commission to recommend an inferior article and use more of it than he needs that his commission be larger. We have records for instance of goods ordered in great excess by a departing agent; of dyestuff dumped into the sewer when the dye-house was shut down in order that the monthly average might remain the same; of useless belt dressing purchased because with every barrel came an alleged silver service of I forgot how many pieces.

For most impositions no Textile Alliance and no system of laws can ever furnish a remedy nor can political economy point one out.

The remedy is in your own hands. If the laborer is unworthy of his hire, find others, and always bear in mind the maxim,—"Caveat emptor"—let the buyer beware.

Slasher Blankets and Cotton Warp Sizing.

It is generally understood among slasher tenders and overseers of slashing that it is almost, if not altogether impossible to size cotton warps with one kind of size and get good results where there are light, medium, and heavy-priced goods to be finished. The usual method is to make two or three kinds of size for the different picked goods. This practice of making size of several thicknesses is wrong. It is generally

believed that reasonably thin starch or size penetrates the yarn better than a thicker size. When a heavy picked cloth is to be made penetration is necessary with a reasonable amount of size as a coating on the yarn.

Take as an illustration a cotton fabric that has 40 picks per inch requiring about 8 per cent of size, another wise 80 picks requiring 10 per cent, and a third with 120 picks requiring 12 per cent. The size should be well cooked in the kettle for about one hour. The 40 pick fabric with 8 per cent of size is an easy weave and requires only a light sizing. Apply to the finished roll in the size box a fine woolen blanket. This will press back the surplus size and allow only a small quantity of size to pass onto the warp. Use a coarse blanket when sizing for the 80 pick goods. This will allow a correspondingly large quantity of the same size to pass to the warp, giving better penetration. When sizing for the 120 pick cloth with 12 per cent of size, use a blanket of a still coarser texture so that more size will pass to the warp. All that is necessary in sizing for different fabrics is to use blankets of different qualities.

The blankets taken from the rolls are boiled out and used again. If three different kinds of blankets are used, fine, medium and coarse, they will last three times as long as when only one is used. The best blankets are all wool and made with a 2-ply warp.—Textile World Record.

Park Was Opened.

Duke, N. C.—The Erwin Park was formally opened Friday night for the season. The program consisted of a band concert by the local band and a free open air moving picture show, followed by free rides on the merry-go-round. W. A. Erwin, of West Durham, was advertised to speak but was called away and was unable to fill his appointment. The Erwin Park was fitted up last year by the Erwin Cotton Mills Company exclusively for the operatives of their mills at Duke.

His Object.

"What did you mean by robbing this man?" asked the judge, sternly. "Your honor," answered the prisoner at the bar, "I meant to get what he had."—Baltimore Sun.

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Philadelphia Belting Co.

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Kilburn, Lincoln & Co.
The Stafford Company.

DRAWING FRAMES—

Mason Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.

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Metallic Drawing Roll Company.

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General Electric Co.

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American Supply Co.

FELTS—

American Felt Co.

FUEL—

Cinchfield Fuel Co.

HUMIDIFIERS—

American Moistening Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
G. M. Parks Co.

HUMIDIFYING MACHINES—

C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.

LOOMS—

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Co.
Kilburn, Lincoln Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Co.

LOOM CRANK SHAFT PRESSES—

Clayton Jones Mfg. Co.

LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND PICKERS—

American Supply Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.

LOOM STRAPPING—

E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.

LUBRICANTS—

Albany Lubricating Co.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.

LUG STRAPS—

E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.

MILL CRAYONS—

American Supply Co.

MILL SUPPLIES—

American Supply Co.
Connecticut Mill Supply Co.

OVERHAULERS—

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

PICKERS AND LAPPERS—

Saco-Lowell Shops.

PAINTS—

Thos. K. Chaffee Co.

PREPARATORY MACHINERY—

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Saco-Lowell Shops.

PRESSES—

Boomer and Boschert Press Co.

POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—

Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.

PUMPS—

Stuart W. Cramer.

RAILROADS—

Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.

REEDS—

J. A. Gowdey Reed & Har. Mfg. Co.

RING SPINNING FRAMES—

Fales and Jenks Machine Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

RING TRAVELERS—

American Supply Co.
Dary Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

ROLLS—

Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

ROVING MACHINERY—

Saco-Lowell Shops.
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.

SADDLES—

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

SEPARATORS—

Draper Co.

SHUTTLES—

David Brown Co.
Union Shuttle Co.

SIZING COMPOUND—

Arabol Mfg. Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Keever Bros. Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.

SLASHERS—

Saco-Lowell Shops.

SLASHER CLOTH—

American Felt Co.

SLASHER OIL—

W. C. Robinson & Sons Co.

SOAPS—

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Keever Bros. Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.

SOFTENERS—COTTON—

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New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.

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SPINNING RINGS—

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Draper Co.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

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Easton and Burnham Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

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Keever Bros. Co.
Keever Starch Co.

STEAM SPECIALTIES—

TEMPLES—

Draper Co.

TWISTERS—

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Fales and Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

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Draper Co.
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Bosson & Lane.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
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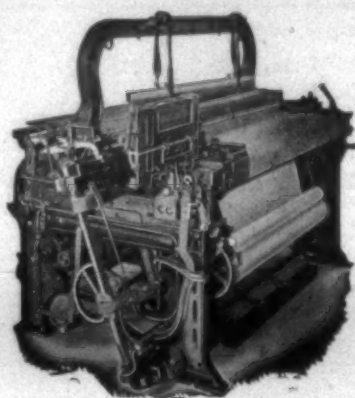
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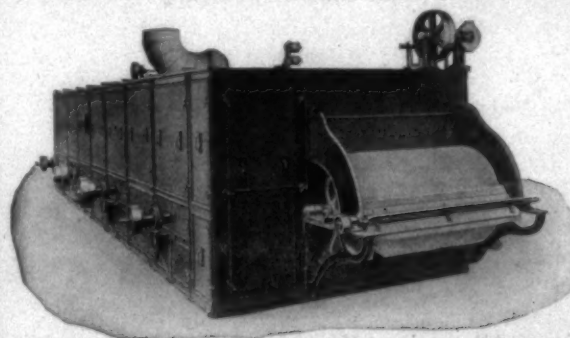
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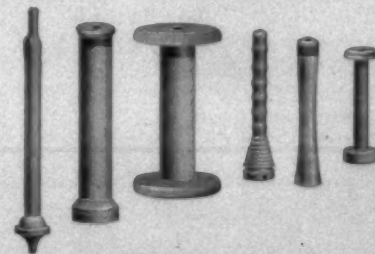
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